NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

——NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THE COURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

VOL XV. NO. 34. BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1832. WHOLE NO. 776.

...ished Saturday Evenings, at No. 12 Devonshire-street

EDWARD G. PRESCOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

...LIAM C. BAZIN AND WILLIAM HARDEN,—PRINTERS.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in ad...ance. Subscribers not paying in advance, or withholding ...yment, when bills are presented, will be charged at the ...te of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. ...o paper discontinued but by order of the subscriber or at ...e decision of the proprietors. Subscribers by the quarter ...st pay ONE DOLLAR a quarter in advance.

AGENTS.

New-York, Chas. Lagoresne Bell, *(Merchant's Exchange.)*
Philadelphia, Thomas T. Ash.
Baltimore, (Md.) William Porter.
Georgetown, (D. C.) Benjamin Homans, Esq.
Savannah, (Geo.) Thomas M. Driscoll & Co.
Natchez, (Miss.) Charles W. Babbit.
Portsmouth, Childs & Marsh.
Portland, (Me.) Samuel Colman.
Windsor, (Vt.) Frederick Pettis.
Newburyport, (Mass.) M. Lord, Postmaster.
Medfield, (Mass.) Charles Onion, Postmaster.
Barnstable, (Mass.) Matthew Cobb

MISCELLANIES.

[From the New Monthly Magazine.]

THE CREATION OF MAN.

...fore the creation of man ('tis a fable
...ot borrow'd from Æsop, as most fables are)
...e circumstance happened, for which I'm unable
...To mention my author, whoever he were.

...me Care took a walk by the side of the river,
...Till weary she sat herself down for a time;
...im for her amusement (we no'er should forgive her)
...She moulded a form from the clay and the slime.

...o'e arms and two legs she affixed to the figure,
...But wherefore I do not pretend to explain;
...me six feet in height, or perhaps rather bigger,
...A head on its shoulders—alas, for the brain!

...he tide would have soon wash'd away the frail image,
...But Jove coming by, gave it motion and life;
...ed by all the traditions brought down from that dim age,
...Betwixt Jove and Care there began an odd strife.

...he quarrel was this:—having made such a creature
...They could not together agree on its name;
...ne Care, who was always perverse in her nature,
...Refused e'en to Jove to relinquish her claim.

...At length Jove proposed to refer it to Saturn;
...Dame Care with reluctance came into the plan;
...ed Saturn decreed, that all after this pattern
...Should be called (what a monstrous absurdity!)—Man.

...he ownership then was as stiffly disputed;
...Dame Care wish'd for ever to make him her drudge;
...ut her scheme with the notions of Jove little suited,
...So Saturn again was called in as judge.

..."Him's but man," said the father of gods, "not immortal,
...And Care's shall he be from the day of his birth;
...ut his soul shall be Jove's when it enters his portal,
...While his body returns to its owner—the Earth."

...o this wise decree both the parties consented;
...Poor man for himself had a few words to say,
...ut Jove turn'd his back, and Dame Care soon prevented
...His murmurs, by stopping his mouth up with clay.

[From Blackwood's Magazine, for June.]

THE HOUR OF FORTUNE.

'We have still a home, my Emily, though it is a poor one,' said Ernest Darley to his beautiful young wife, the first day they took possession of their lodgings in a humble alley in London. 'I little thought, when we used to wander in the old woods at Balston, that I should take you to such a miserable abode as this.'

'I am happier here, dear Ernest, than in the woods of Balston.'

'Now, by heavens, it makes me angry to see you happy! I believe you would continue to smile and be contented if we were in jail.'

'If we were in jail together, Ernest.'

'Ah! bless you, my own dearest. Fortune cannot continue to frown upon so much goodness.'

'The Christian calls Fortune by a different name. He calls it Providence.'

'Well, providence, fortune, fate, chance, or whatever other name it rejoices in, cannot surely persecute us for ever. We are guilty of no fault.'

'We married against your uncle's will.—He spurned us from the moment we were united. He must have some reason surely for his detestation of me.'

'What reason can any one have to detest you? You were poor—had he not told me over and over again that he did not care for wealth in the object of my choice? You were young, beautiful, accomplished, my equal in birth—it can't be—it can't be! I tell you it must be something that *I* have done that makes him so enraged.'

'And what have *you* done, Ernest, that can make him your enemy? You bore with all his humors and caprices; you were affectionate to him as a son; he loved you better than any thing else upon earth. How kind you was to you in your youth, and how well you deserved his kindness! No, no, it is me he persecutes—me he hates.'

'Then may the God of ——'

'Hush! hush! dear Ernest. He may yet relent.'

'Relent! Ha, ha! Sir Edward Darley relent! I tell you he makes it one of his boasts, that he never forgave, and never will forgive, even an imaginary offence. Relent! I tell you he is of that stubborn, obstinate nature, the feeling of repentance is unknown to him.'

'Try him, dear Ernest; he cannot be so unmovable. Ask him in what we have offended him, and tell him we are anxious to atone for our offence.'

'Have I not written to him? Have I not begged an interview, in terms which I never tho't I should have meanness enough to address to mortal man? Have I not besought him at least to inform me what I have done to draw down his indignation, and has he ever even deigned to send an answer? I have left our address here with his scoundrally attorney, in case he should condescend to favor me with a reply.'

At this moment a knock was heard at the door, and an answer to the "Come in" of Mr. Darley, a lawyer's clerk presented himself, and, with no very respectful demeanor, held out a letter.

'A letter? From whom?'

'From Mr. Clutchem. Does it wait an answer?'

Ernest hurriedly glanced it over.

'No. There—there,' he said, as soon as they were again alone, 'Relent, indeed!—Read it.'

Emily took the letter and read—

'Sir,—I am desired by Sir Edward Darley, Bart. to inform you, that no begging letters will be received; and further, I am desired to inform you, that Sir Edward Darley holds acknowledgments from you, for the sum of £3400, advanced to you while at Oxford.—Measures will be taken to exact payment of the full amount forthwith.

Your obedient servant,
SIMON CLUTCHEM.'

'Then we are indeed entirely ruined!' said Emily, with a sigh.

'Do you doubt it? So we have been any day this three months.'

'But can he really claim that money?'

'I suppose so. He always took my acknowledgments for the amount of my year's allowance, solely, he said, to enable him to keep his books. As he had always taught me to consider myself his heir, I never tho't he would produce them against me; but stay, have you looked on the other page of the note?'

'P. S.—I am further requested to beg your presence to day, at half past five, to be witness to an important deed.'

At the appointed hour Ernest was punctually at Mr. Clutchem's office. There, sitting in an easy chair, to his great surprise, he saw his uncle. He approached with a gush of feeling at his heart, but the baronet fiercely ordered him back.

'Stand there,' he said, 'till I tell you the reason for which I have summoned you here to day. You recollect the old long tailed pony you rode when you were a little boy at school, which I turned out for life at your request?'

'I do,' said Ernest, wondering to what this question tended.

'I had him shot the day before yesterday. Your dogs,—you no doubt remember them well?—Bruno, and Ponto, and Cæsar,—and the old Newfoundland that brought Miss Merivale—I beg your pardon,—Mrs. Ernest Darley, your amiable wife, out of the lake, when your awkwardness upset the boat!'

'I do,—the faithful, affectionate creature!'

'I hanged them all at the same time. You recollect Abraham Andrews, whom you installed in the fancy cottage in the park, and his mother, and his family, that you were so interested in? They have left the cottage; they have been paupers on the parish for some time.'

'Sir!' cried Ernest, 'if you only summoned me here to listen to the recital of such infamous, inhuman' ——

'Spare your heroics, young man: you will listen to something more before we part.—But come. We are wasting time. Now hear me. You married that girl. You asked no leave of me. Do you know, sir, who her mother was—who her father was?—and do you know, sir, what reason I have to hate them? Answer me that, sir.'

'Her father and mother have long been dead, sir. I never knew any cause you could have to dislike them.'

'Dislike!—Use better words, sir:—say hate, detest, abhor them. Oh! you did not—you ought to have asked, sir:—you would have known that the mother ruined my happiness—that the father attempted to take my life—that I loved her, sir, fiercely—truly—and that she taught me to believe that she returned my love; till—till it suited her purposes, and she proved herself a'——

'Stay, sir. I will hear no such language applied to the mother of my wife.'

'Your wife! Oh, is she *your* wife, sir?—And has her equipages, no doubt, and her country house, and her town house—your lady wife, sir—and her mother was'——

'I shall stay here no longer, sir.'

'Wait, wait!—Mr. Clutchem, is the deed all properly prepared?—worded so that the law can find no flaws in't?'

'It is, Sir Edward.'

'Then give me a pen, Mr. Clutchem, it wants but my signature to make it efficient.'

'This deed, Mr. Ernest Darley, is my will,—by which I bestow, irrevocably, land, houses, money, goods, mortgages, &c. &c. on certain charities, for which I care nothing sir, but that I know my bequest will be less beneficial so applied than by any other means; and I leave you, sir, and your inestimable wife, the baronetcy—oh! I would not have you deprived of that!—and a jail, sir; and here, sir, I have called you to be a witness. The ink, the ink, Mr. Clutchem,' he continued, and held out his pen to dip it in the ink stand, keeping his eye still savagely fixed on his unfortunate nephew.

The clock struck six—a sudden light flashed into the room—and Ernest thought he heard, for one moment, the creaking of a wheel.

The Baronet's hand continued in the same position,—his eye still glared upon the countenance of his nephew, and dead silence reigned in the room. At last Mr. Clutchem advanced—'How's this?—bless me! Sir Edward is quite cold!—Help there—run for Sir Astley. Ah! the passion was too much for him—gone off in a fit. Dead as an unsigned parchment. Sir Ernest! I shall be happy, sir, to continue in the service of the family. The rent roll is in my desk, sir,—fourteen thousand a year. How would you like the funeral conducted? Quite private, of course. Honor me by accepting the loan of this two thousand pounds, for your immediate expenses. I wish you long life, Sir Ernest, and joy of your title, Sir Ernest. Sir Edward shall be carefully buried this day week.'

THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

Extract of a letter from J. F. F. to R. V., dated London, May 17th, 1832.

On my return from Oxford, I paid a visit to the grave of William Penn, at Jordans, near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. I fortunately had a lovely afternoon, and at this the most delightful period of the opening spring, the sequestered part of the country, where is the humble grave of our great and good founder, appeared more lovely perhaps than it would have done at any other moment. The little meeting house and grave yard of Jordans lies about three miles from the London road, on a corner of a simple yet pretty country seat of a lady Young. This seems anciently to have been the property of some member of your Society, who probably at the time of their persecution afforded this secluded place of worship to the living, and resting place for the dead. Here repose the bodies of Isaac Pennington and others, famous for their writings and piety. No stone marks the spot, and but for a remarkable circumstance, I should have searched in vain for the object of my pilgrimage.

The shape of the cemetry is an oblong, at the head of which, and on the middle of its breadth, is seen a little mound, square, but hardly exceeding in height the elevation of a common grave. Whether Penn was buried originally in a place distinguished from the rest, or whether the spot was held in remembrance, and when the tumuli by his side sunk to a level with the field, this mound was heaped up, I know not; but this is the only distinction. In planting round the whole ground, some six or eight years since, a row of lime trees, a row was placed across the field, separating this from all the other graves. A few initials inscribed on the tree at its head, prove that I was not the first to make this visit. I did not mark the tree with mine, but I gathered from the mound a handful of moss, and a few wild flowers, which I shall be happy to share with you on my return. I staid alone on the spot till the sun had nearly set, and indulged, uninterrupted but by the notes of the nightingale, and other birds, in a most pleasing succession of thought."—*Poulson.*

The same letter furnishes the following interesting account of the benevolent CLARKSON:

Ten days ago I was at Ipswich, and of course paid a visit to your venerable and most excellent friend, Thomas Clarkson. I had the pleasure of dining with him twice; once at his own comfortable residence, the moated manor-house of Playford; and another day at the neighboring town of Woodbridge, where he had gone to attend an anti-slavery meeting, at which he spoke with that true eloquence and force, which a warm heart and a sound head will always utter in the cause of benevolence. He is a modest and a nervous man—public speaking is to him, therefore, a prodigious effort, but nobody could have spoken better. He is still engrossed almost entirely with this subject, to which he has devoted so large a portion of his life; and feels an honest exultation at the thought, that he not only has witnessed the extinction of the slave trade, but has lived to the period when all the people of English blood are beginning to see that the possession of slaves is neither lawful nor profitable. The excitement on this subject is very great throughout England.

I found Mr. Clarkson a man of the most pleasing manners and cultivated mind. He is even a profound scholar, and his conversation on many subjects is lively and instructive, though he constantly suffers pain which must embitter his life.

SENATOR HILL.

The following account of a dreadful adventure which befel the Honorable Isaac Hill is from the Broome Republican. We think that the jeopardy of so illustrious an individual is treated with rather too much levity.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The *Honorable* Mr. Hill—
And the *Barber* Mr. Bill.

The public have already been informed, that the Honorable Mr. Hill, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, passed through this village, on his return homeward, under convoy of the Honorable Mr. Marcy—having 'penetrated the interior' of Pennsylvania, to avoid the Cholera, and ascertain whether Pennsylvania would go for Jackson—'Bank or no Bank'—and the 'man of *spoils*,' moreover, paying, *in transitu*, the accustomed *biennial* visit, (just before the fall election,) along the route of the Chenango Canal;—which, we take occasion to add, he speaks very well of—'in a *non-committal* sort of a way!'

But the public—that is, the reading public—have not yet been told of the unfortunate, and somewhat perilous, misunderstanding that took place between the Honorable Mr. Hill, of the Senate, and Mr. *Bill* the barber; and as every thing—even matters otherwise of trivial importance—become interesting, when they happen to be connected with the distinguished men of the nation, it is our present purpose to give to the reading world the particulars of this *affair*, with all the accuracy of the impartial biographer, and historian.

The Honorable Mr. Hill happened to pass through our village—(it is the village of *Binghamton*, and we have local reasons for recording it thus particularly; that it may go down, with this most authentic history, to posterity.) Mr. Hill, we say, happened to pass through this village of Binghamton on *Sunday*. We do not mention the day, by way of reproach, leaving that matter, (as General Jackson leaves all clerical matters, and the clergy too,) exclusively to the '*State* authorities,' and to the conscience, be the same more or less, of the Honorable Mr. Hill; who believes in Sunday mails, and does not believe in 'fasting, humiliation or prayer,' and therefore thought it no harm if it *was* Sunday.

The Honorable Mr. Hill desired to be *shaved*, and called on the village barber, Mr. *Bill*, a highly respectable *darkey*, professionally. [☞ *Bill* Butler, *fashionable* barber; *shaves*, cuts hair, and hones razors, in the most approved style, and with *despatch*. N. B. *No hair cut on Sunday.*'] The Honorable Mr. Hill waited, in true republican simplicity, his *turn*—claiming no propriety, by reason of his rank, and not even hinting, and certainly no one suspecting, that he was one of General Jackson's constitutional advisers! He was only known, and apparently, ambitious only to be known, as a *man*; or, according to Plato's definition, 'a two footed animal, without feathers,' wishing to be *shaved*—as all saw was needful.

The Honorable Mr. Hill chanced to be the very last comer, and to his praise be it spoken, sat unobtrusively, and quietly, 'like Patience on a monument,' until it was right, by regular 'rotation in office,' to be taken by the nose—Mr. *Bill* was desirous to go to church—as we are glad to mention he does, habitually, being piously inclined—and wished to close his labors for the morning, with the Honorable Mr. Hill. He therefore, as he fobbed his last sixpence, turned the key of his door, cautiously drew his curtain, and proceeded with his razor drawn, yet with no hostile intention, but civilly, and merely in the way of business, to take the Honorable Mr. Hill by the nose. But we regret to say, that the Honorable Mr. Hill, coming recently from a *slave* district, and from the *seat of war*—at Washington—and apprehending, from this unexplained, and therefore we admit, somewhat suspicious, drawing of the curtain, and locking of the door inside, that Mr. *Bill* had some felonious design upon his person; and knowing how important it was to the cause of him 'who was born to command,' that his own valuable life should be preserved; and understanding, moreover, that he was now in the region of Anti Masons, of whom he had very ill accounts in the Argus, and who make nothing of 'dying away'—the Honorable Mr. Hill, we say, revolving all this rapidly in his mind, rose suddenly upon Mr. *Bill* and took him by the throat, crying out in the agitation and excitement of the moment, 'You damn' (we regret that the Honorable Mr. Hill swore: but even the 'roaring lion' will swear, *in extremis*, as the Honorable Mr. Hill now supposed himself to be)—'You damn black rascal,' said the Honorable Mr. Hill, 'do you mean to *murder* me? Open the door! (here he spoke, for the first time, like one speaking 'by authority,') open the door instantly!' And by the way, we ought, in justice to the Honorable Mr. Hill, to mention, that he *spoke* all this, extempore, and that he did not take time to *write off his speech*, and *read* it to Mr. *Bill*, as some envious men of the opposition pretend he always does in the Senate. Nay, there was no hesitancy, or stammering, or being at a loss for words; but he spoke *right on*—not making even a semicolon pause, except after the word 'rascal.'

But to proceed with our story:—This unexpected assault somewhat startled Mr. *Bill*, who, in his turn, hastily demanded an explanation; but the Honorable Mr. Hill would not let go his hold till the curtain was raised and the door not only unlocked, but opened; when mutual explanations took place, and the Honorable Mr. Hill averring that, as he hoped to be *shaved*, he designed to act only on the *defensive*, entire harmony was soon restored, and the Honorable Mr. Hill resuming his seat, was shaved, entirely to his satisfaction, for sixpence; which he promptly paid like a gentleman.

We are thus particular, because we have heard different versions of the story, probably arising from the imperfect view of a passer by, who had a glimpse of the Honorable Mr. Hill, before the cessation of hostilities, and at the moment when the Honorable Mr. Hill, with his coat and cravat off, had the innoxious, but not unarmed, *darkey* by the throat, and throttled him, as the story went, until Mr. *Bill* looked *black* in the face!

We take great pleasure in adding, that after these mutual explanations, Mr. *Bill* and the Honorable Mr. Hill parted upon the most amicable terms—so much so, that the Honorable Mr. Hill kindly offered to send Mr. *Bill* his New Hampshire Patriot till after the Presidential election, *gratis*; which Mr. *Bill* politely declined. Mr. *Bill* went to church, grateful for his escape, but with a slight disrelish both to the throttling, and the *bristles*, of a 'whole hog Jackson man;' and the honorable Mr. Hill, shaven, but not shorn, passed onward, rejoicing, towards the granite State. '*And he was glad that he was alive.*'

AN INCIDENT OR TWO, IN THE LIFE OF PADDY KEENAGHAN.

Paddy Keenaghan was a pedlar—no—Paddy, according to his own account, "was a peg above that, any how," but he was a travelling merchant, that drove his warehouse before him on his donkey's back, and always thatched his cabin when he stuck his hat on. Paddy had many ups and downs in the world. The ups were occasioned by sudden fits of industry, that he was occasionally in the habit of taking, and the downs were all owing to a family hankering after the malt stoup; but as this failing was hereditary, it was no fault of Pat's. Paddy had a shadow that always accompanied him in his peregrinations, thro' moor, moss, and mountain; or in plainer terms, Mrs. Dorothy Keenaghan was never known to be three paces either in front or rear of her leige lord on his travels; and was on this account called his shadow by the country people; though to tell the truth, they could not have given her a more malapropos designation, as Mrs. Keenaghan was a fat, red, tidy little woman, with a corporation that would have done honor to a Dutch Burgomaster, and a face like a trencher of stirabout, richly suffused with currant whiskey.—Now had they called her his better half, or even two thirds of the whole, they would have about hit it, for Paddy, when compared to his wife in corporeal dimensions, was much the same in proportion, as a long sided spectre of a coffee pot, to a snug little big bellied copper skillet. There was a third person that was rather attached to than belonging to Paddy's family, who was the very counterpart of Dorothy, and was certainly better fitted by nature, for her mate, than the crane legged spectre that had the felicity of calling her wife.—Some people hinted that Dorothy herself was of this opinion, for it was often observed, that when Paddy's head was turned, she used to regard Mr. Timothy Fagan, with a very insinuating ogle of her left eye. I forgot to mention that she had lost her right, in a pitched battle with gipsy Sal, at Donybrook Fair, for the reversion of a linsey woolsey petticoat. Timothy's employments were of a very indefinite character. Besides trading a little on his own account, he was Mr. Keenaghan's out rider—donkey stealer, and in short his complete "factotum." It was even hinted that he used to make himself useful in some matters that were not intended to come under the cognizance of his master, but as slander is most commonly a liar, it were wrong being too particular, lest I should mantle the cheek of any gentle reader with a blush. Paddy and his rib were occasionally in the habit of quarrelling, but their quarrels generally began and ended in words, like a bill on the absentee tax, in the British Parliament. One day, however, being in a fit, either of blue devils, or jealousy, his passion for a moment turned traitor to the government of reason, and he fairly broke his stout elm yard, on the back of his dear Dorothy. This the lady seemingly took in good part, and was even remarked to be unusually attentive to her spouse that day, and vice versa with the suspected factotum. It was in the middle of July, when, to use an old saying, 'the sun shines on both sides of the hedges,' that the happy trio left Newtown Lamarady, for Magiligan Reeks. But the weather being very warm, and the road very steep, they agreed to erect their gipsy hut, and have a snooze in a corn field by the way. How long they slept, at least how long Paddy slept, it is difficult to ascertain; for on opening his eyes, he discovered himself to be the only resident of the marquee, and moreover he found that his maypole limbs, were strongly attached to the stump of a gnarled oak, by the strings of his wife's petticoat. And on further scrutiny he observed, that with the exception of himself and the marquee, they were all she had left behind, having taken donkey, panniers, pack, and even Mr. Timothy Fagan along with her. After some exertion, the poor pedlar managed to dissolve partnership with the petticoat strings, but all his endeavors were ineffectual to recover the runaways. A few mornings after this, he came across one of the absentees, namely, the ass, who was at the time groaning under the weight of a Stalworth tinker, and his own identical panniers. After a mutual recognition betwixt himself and Neddy, he had the mortification to learn from the rider, that his faithless Dorothy and her paramour, had sailed the day previous from Derry for New York. Paddy being determined not to remain in the scenes of his former greatness, soon contrived to export himself to Liverpool. Here his ingenuity soon supplied him with a trade or two, for he was a ring dropper, a thimble tosser, a ballad singer, or in short any thing at a pinch. But in spite of all his honest endeavors, Paddy's belly was often as hollow as a kettle drum. This however, was chiefly owing to the cocking of his little finger, for whenever he had courage enough to swear against whiskey, for two hours at a stretch, it was a sure sign that his stomach was tired of keeping lent. One day as he was lurking about Castle street, evidently on the lookout for his 'morning,' which was pourtrayed by the shrugging of his shoulders, and a peculiar distortion of the nether lip, he espied a sturdy farmer like looking personage, gazing very greedily into a watch maker's window, seemingly as if he could have made a meal of the glittering baubles within. Our Hibernian was not long before he discovered that a complex gold patent lever, marked one hundred and fifty guineas, was the grand pole of attraction to the farmer's eye.

"That's a mighty illegant little creathur, in the corner," says Pat.

"You might swear that with a clear conscience," replied John.

"It's a pity then that its rather out of a poor body's way, any how, what, betwixt the law, and the window, and the hundred and fifty guineas," says the pedlar.

"No doubt if the two first were removed, you would not be very scrupulous about the third," returned the farmer, at the same time eyeing Pat all over, who certainly had more the appearance of a rogue than a bishop.

"Och then its yourself that knows how to rub a body's conscience to the grinding stone (says the Hibernian) and sure mine is as tinder as a sucking pig's any way, barring it be'se in the way of trade, or after I'm half sprung. But tell us Mr. Thing-um-bob, now upon the vartue of your veracity, would'nt you put it into your plaikeen, and say nothing at all about it, if you saw a decent opportunity.

"Mayhap, no, unless it was honestly come by."

"Och now, God forgive you to think that I maint any thing else,—but supposing a body who has been lately absolved, and of course has room for a sin or two, was to help you to it in the way of trade."

"I can't rightly comprehend, do you mean to steal it."

"Musha now, if you aint as dull and as bothered, as ould Mick Mallister's grey mare. Sure it—no, a dishonest trick, shall never dirty the fingers of Paddy Keenaghan—tho' to tell the truth, a body might be honest enough, and steal a watch from a Jew, that dos'nt believe a single miracle, even of the blessed St. Patrick. But suppose a body could take it genteelly out of the window by slight of hand, you could'nt have any reasonable compunction against giving him fifty guineas for it."

After a good deal of hemming and hawing and higgling and bantering, it was at length agreed, that if the pedlar could steal the watch, the farmer was to give him fifty guineas for it. For this purpose Paddy entered the shop, and in a few seconds after, his hand was observed to move cautiously across the counter, and in a moment the repeater left its hook, and was deposited in his pocket. When the Irishman emerged from the goldsmith's, he hurried misteriously along the street, followed by the farmer, and in a minute or two the bargain was concluded, to their mutual satisfaction, Johnny receiving the watch, and Paddy the fifty guineas.

The reader will have the goodness to suppose a week to have elapsed from this period, and at the same time allow me again to introduce him to our hero, who with one or two of his companions, was seated round a jorum of whiskey punch, at widow Mulrooney's, in Cowslip alley. Paddy was just toasting "confusion to the Boroughmongers," when in steps three grisly satellites of Jack Ketch, and before he had drawn his breath three times, after inhaling his bumper, he found his wrists adorned with a pair of iron bracelets, and his body, for the first time of his life, inside of a hackney coach. In less than half an hour he was accommodated with lodgings in the French prison, there to abide, as his intrusive attendants told him, until he could balance his accounts with some gentleman, touching "the time a day," which mayhap might be at the end of a hemp ruffle.—The day of trial arrived, and Paddy was arraigned at the charge of Jonathan Oakstave, for selling the said Jonathan a copper trinket, purporting it to be a gold watch. The trial was long and laughable. At first the prisoner's situation appeared to be any thing but enviable, as the farmer confined himself to the purchasing of the watch. But when Paddy's cross questions elicited the particulars, which were corroborated by evidence of the watch maker himself, it entirely turned the tables. It appeared that when the farmer returned home on the evening of his purchase, he discovered that his watch was down. On applying the key, to his utter consternation, the first turn of the pipe was answered by a portentous whirring of the mainspring, and at the same instant, one or two of the cogs and wheels left their location, and rolled around the apartment. For fear of exciting suspicion, he rode to a silver smith's, some twenty miles distant, to have it put in order. "Repair such a thingummy as this (cried the crucible), why it would be easier to make a new one, and that would'nt pay a boy for his labor, at the rate of sixpence a day, providing he made it in two hours."

"Why," exclaimed the astonished farmer, is'nt it gold."

"Aye," replied the watch maker, "such gold as brass candlesticks are made of, and scarcely so good neither."

After an experiment with aquafortis, Ba-

athan was convinced, and the next day found him, in Liverpool, taking out a warrant against the body of the Irishman.

Let us quote a part of Paddy's own address to the jury, for all further particulars. "You see, gentlemen, the creathurs are manufactured in Brummegum, and sowld to poor bodies at a cheap rate, that they may earn an honest, decent livelihood. Well, you see as I was going to get one from the agent in Castle street, who should I see looking in at the window, but that hungry looking cannibal on the table. Paddy, says he, is'nt that a divine looking little morsel in the corner. Troth avic, says I, your about right, and sure it was'nt no great lie for me neither, considering the price was a hundred and fifty guineas.—Paddy, says he agin, it would make a poor bodies forthin if he could stale it. At this, your worships, I look't him strait in the face, and sure it was'nt long before I saw he had a hangman's eye. So, your honors, thinks I to myself, it would be rendering a service to the country, if I could punish the varmint, and with this I agreed to stale the watch for fifty guineas, though at the same time I had no more intent of the like, than his ravarence the judge. For barring it be'se being a little tricky in the way of trade, as in duty bound, no body can say black's the white of Paddy Keenaghan's eye. Well in I pops, and buys a ticker, that bore a grate resemblance to the one in window, from master Tom, who is a particular friend of my own, and moreover paid him fifteen bright shillings for it. Well, as I was tilling you, master Tom, being an acquaintance of mine, I lits him a little into the secret, so with that he gave me the permisson of slipping my hand into the window and unhooking the real watch, which I laid upon the counter, and then lift the shop with the copper one in my pocket. Now your worships can easily see that I done it all out of the best and honestest intentions in the world, and you will likewise have the discrimification to see that my defendant is a big rogue." Here he ceased amid roars of laughter, from every corner of the court. To sum up the whole, Paddy was honorably acquitted, though not without a lecture from the judge, as to his line of life. Troth your honor, (he replied when the judge had finished,) to tell the truth I've been rather upsettish of late, but with the help of God and your worship's advice, I'll soon mind.

In less than three weeks after this, our hero was again landed on the emerald sod, and to his great joy and surprise, the next day he came across his dear Dorothy and factotum. It appears that this worthy couple had been greatly wronged by the tinker, and indeed by the pedlar's suspicions, for they both declared upon honor, so of course Paddy was bound to believe them, that themselves, panniers, and Jack ass, were spirited away by the fairies, into the middle of Knockshegowna hill. Well but says Pat, how was it Noddy made his escape. Why, replied Dorothy, what betwixt his roaring, and his kicking and his braying, the ill mannered creathur offended the king, and so he had him turned holus-bolus out on the common. This satisfied Paddy's every suspicion, and himself, his Dorothy, and Mr. Timothy Fagan, are still pursuing their avocations as happily as ever, betwixt Newtown Limavady and Alagiligan mountain. M. M.

—*N. Y. Traveller.*

[From the London Court Journal.]

SIR WALTER SCOTT. It has been beautifully said, that

'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

But if this be true, what must all the world—and especially all the British world—feel towards Walter Scott, at this anxious crisis of his earthly fate? In fact, the whole world does feel towards him, in his mortal sickness, as towards a

'Fa her, brother, lover, kindred, friend.'

It is a strictly *personal* sentiment with which we regard him at the present moment; and nothing but that delicacy which prevails in such cases in respectable English life, could have prevented that feeling from being evinced, during his recent sojourn in town, in a way that would have been unprecedented in the history of human sympathy.

We have deemed it necessary to advert to this sentiment, as an excuse for what we are tempted to add in connection with this painfully interesting topic, and which we should otherwise have deemed an impertinent obtrusion of mere *personal* feeling into the pages of a public journal. We have experienced more delight than we may venture to express, at learning the departure of Walter Scott for his native land, and the consequent probability —nay certainty—(for he *cannot* die till he reaches it!)—of his again reposing beneath that beloved roof which, from all that we have heard and seen, —is the prime favorite with him, among all his numerous 'works'—his 'Romance in brick and mortar,'—as some French traveller prettily enough designated it. We some time ago saw reason to anticipate the painful possibility of his breathing his last breath in a foreign sky;—and when this fear was averted by his return among ourselves, it was but changed into one scarcely less painful—that of his closing his eyes, not in London merely—a place which he must have loved less than any other in which he had sojourned during his earthly pilgrimage—but in a public hotel there, in a public street, situated in the very heart and press of public business and pleasure. It is a common enough thing in London, to see the gay equipages of the gay and wealthy, roll silently over the straw that indicates the perchance mortal sickness of some one near at hand, who was but a few days or hours before the luxurious occupant of one of those brilliant vehicles, the very sound of which would now be almost death to them;—and there is nothing anomalous in this sight;—but it was a strange and a melancholy one in connection with Walter Scott —it doubled the melancholy feelings which his condition excited, and it took away from them that sentiment of submission to the necessities of our mortal fate, which is inherent in the human mind. It was 'necessary' that Scott should die—the feeling that he was mortal like ourselves redoubled that ennobling sympathy and relationship which we felt with him;—but it was *not* necessary that he should die at a melancholy distance from his own beloved home and country—his last words to fall unregarded upon the ears of strangers and mercenaries, as they passed heedlessly by the door of his death-chamber; and the last offices to be performed on his sacred person, by the hands of perhaps strangers to his very name. Least of all was it necessary that his last looks should rest on objects alien to his habits and recollections, and call up associations at variance with all his early tastes and feelings, and consequently those which would linger with him the latest. Even the wounded deer goes home to his native glen to die, and nothing but the last mortal pang can stop it in its progress till it reaches there: then, and not till then, it *lies down to die*. And thus has it happily been with our illustrious compatriot. He will now *lie down to die* under his own roof—with none but his own kindred and friends about him (for the meanest of his servants must be his 'friend')—with none but familiar objects in his sight, and familiar associations and images in his mind;—and he will die, not merely uncomplaining, but happy—crowned with the fullness of his present glory, and secure in the greatness of his after fame, as if it were an actual possession.

RAJPOOT FEMALES. The Rajpoots do not subject the female sex to that thraldom and degradation which is the reproach of the Hidoo husband. The ladies of rank, are, indeed, somewhat secluded; but more from state than jealousy: they are well educated, and often possess a large share of information. Col. Tod, who had the opportunity of conversing with several of the *bhyes* or princesses, found them extremely intelligent, and well acquainted both with their own interest and that of their country. Wrongs sustained by females of rank have been among the chief causes of their frequent wars. One custom is peculiarly stamped with the refined and romantic gallantry of the middle ages. A young princess, who fears an impending danger, sends to any youth whom she esteems the present of the *rukhi* or bracelet, with some simple ornaments fastened to it. He becomes then her "bracelet bound brother," whose pride it is, at the peril of life, to defend a maiden whom probably he never saw. Yet the very dignity attached to the sex involves them in singular calamities.—Scarcely have their eyes opened to the light, when a large proportion of the female children are doomed to death by their unnatural parents. This dreadful crime has been imputed to superstition; but Col. Tod traces it solely to the difficulty, and, above all, the expense of marrying young ladies of this high rank. To remain single is worse than death; but the spouse of a Rajpoot must be of pure and high blood on both sides, and must not bear to him the most distant relationship. Whether a match in these and all other respects suitable will be procured, becomes a matter of extreme uncertainty. Even if it is found, there remains another consideration calculated to excite serious uneasiness. Marriage is the occasion on which every Indian makes his greatest display of pomp, wealth and generosity. Not only must all the ceremonies be costly and splendid but Bramins, bards, and others, attend, who expect to be loaded with magnificent gifts. The prince feels that his reputation depends on the manner in which he is celebrated by these august personages, who assure him, that while his treasury is emptied the world is filled with his praise. A single nuptial feast is sufficient to involve a flourishing exchequer in bankruptcy. One prince, indeed, made an attempt to check this profusion by a law, enacting, that the expenditure on such an occasion should not exceed one year's entire income of the state; but the vain glory of the nobles could not be confined within these limits. A still more tragical fate, at every period of life, impends over the females of Rajwarra. In the deadly feuds of these turbulent tribes, if the wives and daughters of a vanquished chief fall into the hands of the victor, they become, according to a law similar to that of ancient Greece, concubines or slaves to the enemy of their house. This catastrophe in these proud families, is deemed intolerable; and when the last extremity arrives, death by their own hands, or those of their nearest kindred, must save them from it. The repetition of such events causes their life to be held cheap whenever interest or honor appears to require its sacrifice.—While resident in Guzerat, Gen. Walker, with his characteristic benevolence, endeavored to persuade the chiefs of that country to renounce the practice of infanticide, and enjoyed at one time a prospect of success, which, however, proved ultimately fallacious.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. VII.—History of British India' Vol. 2.*

"PHILANTHROPY OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—The following specimen of English humanity, will excite considerable surprise. A negro, who had run away from his master at Demerara, and got to England, finding food and lodging not so easily obtained in London as in his native country, was compelled by hunger to beg his bread in the streets for which offence he was taken up by one of the Constables, and brought before Mr. Gregorie, of Queen-square. It will be seen that, the unfortunate negro expressing a desire to get back to Demerara, Mr. Gregorie sent a message to the Colonial Office, to enquire—supposing, no doubt, that from the professions made by that department, Lord Goderich would ever be ready to afford relief to poor Quashie—whether any thing could be done to send him back to Demerara. The feeling answer returned, was, "they could not interfere," and the unfortunate Borgees, for simply begging a morsel of bread to satisfy his hunger, was committed for ONE MONTH TO PRISON, and at the expiration of that time, if he wanted to get back to Demerara, he must get there as well as he could! The Colonial Office should practice as well as preach, but Hypocrisy appears to be the ruling principle of the members of that department:—*Cornwall (Jam.) Courant.*

"A RUNAWAY SLAVE. A negro, named Borgees, was brought to the Office by a police constable of the A division, who charged him with begging at Charing Cross.

"Mr. Gregorie asked the defendant where he lived?

"The negro said he had no lodging. He was a slave and had run away from his master at Demerara, and got to England. The master's name was Potter, and he believed he was at present living in London.

"In answer to further questions the negro said that he wished to get back to Demerara.

"Mr. Gregorie sent a messenger to the Colonial Office to make inquiries whether any thing could be done to send the unfortunate man back to Demerara, as it appeared he wished to go. An answer was, however, sent back that they could not interfere.

"The negro was again called in, and Mr. Gregorie told him that for the offence of begging he would be committed for one month to prison, at the expiration of that time, if he wanted to get back to Demerara, he must get there as well as he could."

SIR WALTER SCOTT. The Author of Waverley, alas! is lying at the St. James's Hotel in Jermyn street, in the last stage of paralysis—"past cure, past hope, past help!" In a few days the country will mourn the extinction of one of her most shining lights, the loss of one of her greatest benefactors. Sir Walter Scott has had *political* enemies, as every distinguished individual must have who has taken so marked a political part as he has done—and of this sort of enmity we think he has experienced too large a share, for no such decided Tory ever neutralized his theoretical errors by so strong an infusion of practical liberality —but a *personal* enemy he has never had. His unaffected simplicity, his benevolence of heart, his integrity of character (which the latter circumstances of his life showed to be heroic), have made him the object of universal affection as well as respect. Heroic his integrity may well be called; for there is no doubt that he is now cut off, at only sixty years of age, a victim to exertions beyond human strength, not for the benefit of himself or his family, but of individuals, who, but for those exertions, would have been sufferers from the commercial embarrassments in which he had the misfortune to be involved. On the completion of the last of his labors, he was compelled to seek fresh renewal of health and strength in foreign climes. His search has been in vain; and he is not even permitted to revisit the cherished scenes and "familiar faces" of his native land. But his memory will never die; and if ever man bequeathed to posterity a name as pure and spotless as it is great, that man is Sir Walter Scott.—*London Spectator.*

Communications.

For the New England Galaxy.

CATALOGUE OF PICTURES IN THE ATHENÆUM GALLERY. Boston, 1832.

It has afforded us sincere gratification to notice the liberal encouragement which the fine arts continue to receive in this country, and the powerful stimulus that has been communicated to the exertions of our artists, the fruits of which are sufficiently manifest to us all. It can no longer be a reproach to us that the talents of our artists are unrecognised by public taste, or unrewarded by public liberality. Artists are no longer disheartened with the sad consciousness that their labors, however zealous and successful, will be to them but imperfect sources of profit or distinction, and that to posterity alone they must look for a deserved tho' tardy justice. They are such reflections which have too often discouraged the needy and ambitious artist; paralysed his exertions, quenched his ardor, and hurried him with disappointed hopes, and a broken heart, to his premature grave. No matter how bright a vision of posthumous fame may be at times disclosed to his mental eye, as his imagination busies itself with the unrevealed secrets of the future; still the poignant consciousness of present neglect and injustice, and the wretched weight of poverty that presses upon his spirit will soon send him in dejection to his task again, with little to sweeten and much to embitter it. Under the influence of such discouragement, the production of works of great merit, would be little less than miraculous. Human genius requires to be incited and rewarded, or it soon relaxes its energies, and relapses into despondency and despair.

If we go back but a very few years, and examine into the real degree of encouragement extended to the fine arts, we shall find that the neglect which has been imputed to us, has not been altogether unwarranted by facts. It is only within a comparatively recent period that our native artists have been introduced to general notice, and their claims to respect acknowledged and enforced. Nothing like a general interest in their productions, or, in fact, in the works of foreign art, existed. The approved works of the old masters were carefully preserved in a few private cabinets, to which the great body of the community had no access, and the best works of native genius were in like manner removed from public inspection. Paintings, the matured works of men who had grown old in the practice of their art, who had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, and the examination of the rich cabinets of Europe, filled with all the miracles of the Roman, the Florentine, the Bolognese, the Venitian, the Flemish and French schools, were almost as effectually secluded from the public, as was Learning itself when entombed in the monastic cloisters of the middle ages. The very names of artists, as well as their capabilities and acquirements, were unknown. There was necessarily but little incitement to talent, so long as there existed but scanty demand for their labors, little admiration expressed for what they had achieved, and little anxiety expressed in regard to their future efforts The artist with a mortification, to which his pride or timidity forbade that he should give utterance, was forced to witness his splendid creations, the fruits of long and patient toil, remain unnoticed by those upon whom he relied for that support which nature required, and justice demanded. Among them were men, whose penetrating and philosophical knowledge of human nature, whose profound insight into the governing motives and strong passions of mankind, whose acute perception of whatever is beautiful and sublime in nature, qualified them to strike out new paths in Art, in which they might reap an abundant harvest of fame.

But now, thanks to the good taste and liberality which has been in active exercise during the few past years, the chief obstacles to the advancement of the arts have been removed, the obnoxious barriers have been torn down and there is a free highway opened, where talent is invited to exert itself, with the certainty that it will be properly appreciated and recompensed. Public Galleries of Art have been established in most of our great cities, and the choicest gems of European cabinets, or copies from them, together with the best productions of our country have been exposed to public examination. In this general arena, where they are all assembled, we can consider their individual merits, compare them one with another, correct and chasten our own tastes, sharpen and exercise our critical powers, and estimate with tolerable precision the relative excellence of each. As every person can have a ready access to these collections, a prompt and impartial judgment will be pronounced, if public taste is not vitiated. As there is no probability that a just degree of praise will be refused to merit, so there is no fear that a false reputation will be acquired through deception and management. As a fair challenge is proffered to criticism, our censure cannot be avoided; our praise will not be withheld.

The good effect of the establishment of the Gallery in this city is already very perceptible. We see it in the increasing value of the labors of our artists, and its operation on the taste of the visitors. As it naturally refines and forms the tastes of the spectators, it will have its effect upon the exertions of the artists themselves, for our acquired ability to discriminate well between excellence and mediocrity in the arts, will furnish the highest inducement to exertion on their part. It is impossible that we should long be habituated to contemplate the rarest works of the pencil, without acquiring a love for whatever is pure and chaste in art. This refinement of taste, this acute sensibility to exalted beauty will not be limited to individuals, it will increase and spread itself throughout the remotest ramifications of society, and have its influence upon manners and habits. It will extend to the sister arts of Poetry and Music. We would not that the encouragement that may be extended to painters, should be limited to them, any more than that the favor which is bestowed on painting should proceed only from a narrow circle of the wealthy and refined. We would rather that a liberal and impartial patronage should follow Sculpture, Architecture, Poetry, Music, and the Drama, and that this should be the spontaneous expression of the people, manifesting itself in the ardent curiosity, the intense interest, the pleased and approving eye, the warm, honest and undisguised admiration of all. In Italy, in Greece, the patrons of art were religion and the State, nay, more, the people itself. The very air breathed an enthusiasm for such objects, and the artist was borne along to his end and his reward, by the consenting voice and the admiring looks of thousands. We would have no aristocratic patronage of talent any more than an aristocratic control in the accomplishments of the nation.

The establishment of the Royal Academy in England about the middle of the last century, gave a powerful stimulus to the progress of the fine arts in that country. It was founded by an association of artists for the purpose of attracting public attention to their works, under the belief that it would create a patronage for themselves, and at the same time elevate the tone of public taste. Previous to that period the people were grossly ignorant of the Arts; they having had few opportunities for viewing the great works in private collections. To remedy this evil in a people otherwise well informed, a public exhibition was established, from which the most beneficent effects were realized. The ardor of the people to witness them was intense, and that passion for the fine arts then first began to be developed, which has ever since been gaining strength. It at once introduced to them a new and exquisite source of intellectual pleasure, and led them to value such men among their own countrymen as Hogarth, Reynolds, Banks, Nollekins, Wilson, Gainsborough, Barry, Opie, Morland, and Blake.

M.

To be continued.

For the New England Galaxy.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED

St. Michaels, July 9.—You can hardly form an idea how fine a sight the troops of Don Pedro were when embarking; the ocean was perfectly smooth, and the air so still that the music from the boats was heard at a great distance; it was some days after the troops were on board before the expedition was ready for sea; during that time the bands played night and morning, and we were often reminded of the sacred cause they were engaged in, by the enthusiasm with which they sung their patriotic songs and shouted their Vive's. The morning Don Pedro and his army embarked, high mass was celebrated in a large field, and you can hardly imagine the effect of 10,000 men kneeling with one accord and offering up their petitions: it was grand beyond description.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1832.

A HOMILY FOR THE POSTMASTERS. It is made imperative upon all Postmasters to give early notice to Editors, when their papers addressed to any subscriber are not taken out of the several offices. This law is complied with, but often in a most slovenly and sometimes unintelligible manner.

The law requires that not only the fact should be stated, but some reason also given; and as the most convenient method a printed form of letter has been generally adopted, with a place for the "reason" by way of postscript. Under this form a letter would be sent to an Editor, stating that "paper addressed to Mr. B. was not taken out of the office—Reason—Removed." Now so far, the letter of the law is complied with, and in fact to expect more would be to rely upon the courtesy of the Postmaster alone. We would therefore suggest to them, that though information that Mr. B has removed will stop his paper from coming to a particular office, it does not direct it to the place of his removal; so that the Editor has to commence a correspondence, to ascertain to what place either paper or bill is to be sent. This would be easily obviated by the addition of the name of the town to which he has gone.

Another evil from which we have suffered, is that such notice has been given to us in a number of instances, when our subscriber has only been on a journey or a visit. It was a matter of no interest to the Postmaster to ascertain or inform us, of such a fact, but finding that two or three numbers of a paper had not been taken, a letter is despatched, with the emphatic "reason," "not called for"—and in a few weeks we receive a furious letter from our subscriber for not sending his paper to him. A little more courtesy on the part of those "dressed in brief authority" would remedy this also.

We have been led to treat of this subject at this time, from a still more mysterious notification received by us during the past week. It was the return of one of our own papers, endorsed with a notice that it had not been taken out for some time, and therefore "please stop it." Signed "P. M."—without name, or place, or any other mark attached to it by which we can judge from whence it came. It might have dropped from the moon for aught we know, excepting that the gentleman who occupies that spot is not upon our books. As it is self evident that the mere initials P. M., powerful though they be, will not point out to us whose paper to stop, if this should meet the eye of the Postmaster who made us the return, he will confer a favor by trying his hand at it once more, not forgetting to "call names."

FRANCE. In 1830 the Parisians denounced Charles 10th as a Tyrant, and accused him of violating the National Charter, oppressing his people, and shackling the press, and sought relief in revolution. Another branch of the Bourbons was placed on the Throne. Paris for months past has been declared to be in a state of siege, and under martial law; several of the popular journals have been suppressed; and the liberty of the press and of the citizens has been subject to a military tribunal.—The English democratic journals ask what has France gained by her late revolution, but a change in the name of her Tyrant, *Charles* for *Philip*? A true and intelligent friend of that revolution might well answer, that France had obtained as free a government as it is capable of maintaining; that it has given a fresh admonition to monarchs not to violate the National compact, which has been regarded in England more than a century; that visionary theorists are receiving a lesson, from which, it is to be hoped, they will learn that a government, to endure, must be adapted to the character of the people, and that virtue and intelligence in them are indispensably necessary to the maintenance of free institutions.

PORTUGAL. By the last arrival from Europe we learn that Don Pedro with 7500 troops took possession of Oporto on the 9th of July, and was welcomed by the people; and that a part of his force had advanced to a strong position nearly half way between that and Lisbon, without meeting with any material resistance from Don Miguel's army or friends. What spirit will be manifested in the capital is not known. We commonly take but little interest in the squabbles of kings for the possession of territory and people to rule over, but in this case we cordially wish success to the enterprize of Don Pedro. It is well known that a more detestable tyrant than Don Miguel never disgraced the throne of a civilised nation. He obtained it by a mixture of fraud and force and has practised every species of cruelty and oppression to preserve it. Priests more bigoted and perfidious than himself have been his counsellors and support. Don Pedro's views on the subject of government may not be more liberal or correct, but he is attempting to recover the kingdom for his daughter, upon whom it was settled, with a limited representative government, as free probably as the people can bear, and which, if well administered, may secure to them a reasonable portion of liberty. In any event nothing can be worse than Don Miguel, upheld by a bigoted and corrupt priesthood. We therefore most heartily say God speed Don Pedro's enterprise.

The most unpleasant intelligence received from Europe, by the late arrivals, is that of a base conspiracy of the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia against the freedom of the press, in the kingdom of Saxony. This press has long been active and successful in diffusing useful knowledge, and liberal views on every subject, through protestant Germany, and especially Saxony itself. A fear that light might spread into their dominions, and shew their subjects their chains, has prompted these sovereigns, to this detestable interference with the municipal laws and regulations of an independent State. The press in this country, as in most others, may sometimes abuse its power, but kings are not to be trusted to pick a speck out of the eye of liberty.

IRELAND. The extract below, from the London Spectator, shews the conduct of the Catholics in some parts of Ireland on the approach of the Cholera.

A Dublin paper of last week stated, that many of the country people were seen running and riding all over the midland counties of Ireland, carrying with them a piece of burning turf, a small piece of which they leave at every house, with the following exhortation:—"The plague has broken out; take this, and while it burns offer up seven Paters, three Aves, and a Credo, in the name of God and the holy St. John, that the plague may be stopped." The person leaving it, lays each householder under an "obligation" to set fire to his piece of turf, and run to seven other houses, where no holy fire has been left, and leave it in each, under a penalty of falling a victim to the cholera himself! Men, women, and children, were seen scouring the country with this charmed turf in every direction, each endeavoring to be foremost in finding houses where none has been left.—One man had to run thirty miles before he could perform his task. The stories of its origin are various; one is, that the holy fire was first blessed by a priest; another, that it was kindled by lightning. The priests, however, profess entire ignorance of the whole matter.

DON PEDRO'S PROCLAMATIONS. We are indebted to a respected friend for the following translation of the proclamations of Don Pedro to the Soldiers, and also to the inhabitants of the Azores.

SOLDIERS—

The afflicted country calls for you; as a reward for your fatigues, your sufferings and your loyalty, she offers you repose, gratitude and acknowledgment. Full of confidence in the visible protection of the God of Armies, we are going, Soldiers, to complete the noble conquest which we have so gloriously projected. The fame of your incomparable valor and of your brave perseverance goes before us. The firm attachment which we have consecrated to Donna Maria 2d, and the enthusiasm we feel for the constitutional charter attend us. The voices of the agonized Portuguese nation follow us. Europe is anxiously awaiting the decision of the contest between fidelity and perjury, between justice and despotism, between liberty and terror. Finally, Soldiers, the voice of glory invites us to save our honor—come on then, let us depart shouting *Vivas* to the Queen and the charter, the palladium of the liberties of the Portuguese.

(Signed) DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza.

ILLUSTRIOUS INHABITANTS OF THE AZORES—

For more than three months I have lived among you, penetrated with admiration and gratitude for the sacrifices you have made, and for the adherence you have shown to the sacred cause of my august daughter; it is painful for me now to leave you, to bead the brave that accompany me. We are going to exterminate and overthrow usurpation, restore the throne of Donna Maria 2d, establish the empire of the law, and re-establish the charter, under the shade of which the united Portuguese will again enjoy the tranquillity and justice of which barbarity and despotism have deprived them. I leave you therefore, faithful Azoreans; but the lively remembrance of your fidelity and of your patriotism accompanies me. I have acquired important knowledge of the fertility of your soil and of the character and industrious spirit of your people. And if even now in the midst of troubles which surround the government of Her Faithful Majesty, I have provided for your necessities as much as circumstances permit, I trust that hereafter when all the institutions have become settled, the same government will consider it one of the most sacred duties, particularly to extend its protection to the industrious inhabitants of this fertile country. I leave you then, brave Azoreans, and if a glorious enterprize separates me to-day from you, the certainty that your love for the cause of justice, for which you have made so many sacrifices, attends me; and your adherence to the new institutions, the fruits of which you already begin to reap, will preserve you unhurt and worthy the glory which occurred to this noble Archipelago, classical soil of loyal Portuguese, illustrious cradle of the regeneration of the mother country.

(Signed) DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza.

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY. Three numbers of this work, viz. 38, 39 and 40, have just been published, containing the lives of celebrated travellers. The class of subjects is one of much interest at all times, but we notice in these volumes biographies of Mungo Park, Belzoni, Heber, Lady Montague, and many others, which will be read with more than common pleasure.

SHRINE. We are glad to see that the under graduates of Amherst College meet with sufficient encouragement to enable them to continue the publication of their periodical. It does them much credit.

ACCIDENT. We understand that a colored man fell on Thursday evening from the mast of a vessel at Quarantine ground, striking the railing before he reached the deck. He was immediately attended by Dr. Smith, and we are happy to state that it is now probable that he may recover.

FROM ENGLAND. By the ship Ann Mary A... Captain Clark, which arrived at this port on T... from Liverpool, London papers to July 19, have b... received.

News was received in London on the 15th of arrival of Don Pedro with his expedition. On 19th he landed his forces, about 8000 in number, ... out opposition, in the neighborhood of Oporto, ... immediately took possession of that city, which ... abandoned on their approach by the Governor ... garrison, in accordance, it is said, with previous ... directions from Don Miguel. The Miguelites retr... ed across the Douro, and took up a position at Vi... Nouva, from whence, after some skirmishing, th... were dislodged. Don Miguel's troops, however, ... not retire without displaying their attachment to ... master, by defeading themselves in a determ... manner, and one regiment declaring in favor of ... Pedro, by throwing up their caps and shouting "... Donna Maria!" they were surrounded by other ... of the garrison, and nearly all cut to pieces! ... Pedro's head quarters were fixed at Oporto, the ... habitants of which city, it was expected, would ... pouse the cause of the young Queen, and volun... arm themselves.

Paris continued tranquil, and the insurrection ... the Western department of France was entirely ... led. The meeting of the French Chambers was ... posed to November. A ministerialist had been ... ed to the Chamber of Deputies in the place of C... mir Perier by a majority of 49 votes over the ... date of the liberal party.

Much excitement had been produced in Ger... by a protocol of the Germanic Diet, by which ... body express their concurrence in propositions ... ed by the ministers of Austria and Prussia for ... straining the liberty of the press in Germany and ... resolution to adopt ordinances for the uniform ... lation of the press throughout Germany.

Some particulars are given of an insurrection ... Lithuania. A partisan war against the Russians ... going on with great activity in all the forests. In ... forest of Swistokrzya a detachment of Cossacks ... entirely cut to pieces. The inhabitants were ... to despair by the barbarities of the Russians. It ... said that 30,000 Polish peasants had been sent ... the interior of Russia. Strong patrols were ... at Warsaw to guard against any insurrection ... movements there.

The accounts from Poland are of the most ... ing nature. It appears to be the intention of the ... peror to root out even the very name of that ... ed and miserable people. The atrocities stated ... committed by the order of Paskewitch cast ... over the most monstrous crimes ever perpetrated ... the most barbarous satrape of the East. And this ... the 19th century!

The capture of St. Jean d'Acre by Ibrahim P... is at length officially announced. It was taken ... storm on the 27th May, and Alidally Pacha was ... prisoner, and conveyed to Egypt. The loss of ... Egyptian army consisted of 28 officers and 426 per... killed, and 1429 men wounded.

The Scotch reform bill passed the House of L... July 13. It was stated that the Bank committee ... not expected to terminate their labors during ... present session of Parliament. The London and ... mingham Railway Bill had been rejected by the H... of Lords. The company had expended £40,00... their measures for bringing the project forward, ... carrying the bill through parliament.

The expedition for the interior of Africa was ... to sail from Liverpool. It consists of the brig Co... bia, of 170 tons, and the Quorra and Elburka, ... boats built expressly for the purpose.

A letter from Lisbon states it to be the com... belief, Don Miguel when he finds that he can ... longer hold his ground, will endeavor to effect ... escape in the American corvette which remains in ... Tagus, and which has lately anchored higher up ... river. It is said that much treasure had been ... sent on board of her.

The flag of Prince Otho was hoisted at Patras ... other places in Greece on the 9th of May.

The Cholera had, in some degree, increased ... in England and Ireland. The whole number of ... cases reported July 18, by the Central Board, th... out England and Scotland, (London not inclu... was 620, and of deaths, 188. The greatest numb... new cases was in Liverpool, viz: 201 cases and ... deaths. Cases from the commencement 19,174 ... 7134. Cases in Dublin, July 15, 162, deaths 58. ... Belfast, the 13th, 50, deaths 9. It prevailed in ... other parts of Ireland. Three cases had appeared ... Birmingham, three in Bristol, and three at Glou... ter. It prevailed also to a considerable extent in ... about London, though the official accounts of its ... valence there were discontinued.

The first experiment with a locomotive engi... France, was lately made on the rail road at ... the result of which excited great astonishment. T... or four hundred persons, including the authorit... the department, and a number of ladies were con... ed by it, in elegant chariots. They travelled pa... ally at the rate of a league in seven minutes, ... the greatest speed performed twelve leagues ... hour.

Sir Walter Scott has returned to his seat at Abb... ford. He was wheeled into his Library on the d... his return, and appeared better than he had for ... months previous.

The hope of a peaceful arrangement of the ... of Belgium and Holland has much increased. H... tilities should take place between these two gov... ments, it is thought they will be confined to the ... ritories of the two parties concerned.

The fine university at Wilna, in Poland, has ... dissolved, and its splendid library of 200,000 vol... removed to St. Petersburg.

From Rome we have a report, that the French G... ernment had formally refused to recall its troops ... Ancona, until the affairs of Europe shall have ... finally adjusted.

Paris remained tranquil. The heat had again ... turned. The thermometer on Tuesday stood at ... degrees.

The reports of the cholera cases in Paris on ... 17th, were 128 deaths; new cases in the hospi... 100.

According to the London Courier, the cholera ... attacked the aristocracy of the country, leaving ... lean, poor fed, to feast upon the well fed of the co... try, where it is found, that there are pre-disposing ... causes, arising from *fashionable* dissipation.

Preparations were making for the funeral of ... Princess Louise, which was announced for Monday ... the 16th ult. She was born on the 31st of March ... 1817, and was consequently 15 years and three months ... old at the time of her death.

The French army, as now constituted, consists ... 314,000 men. Count Grouchy is an honorary mar... shal.

M. de St. Martin, member of the Academy of In... scription and Belles Lettres, died on the 11th, at Paris ... of Cholera.

The visit of the mother of young Napoleon, to h... dying son, is described as a most affecting scene.

Corporeal punishment has been abolished in the ... Prussian army.

The Pope has issued a Bull of excommunication ... gainst all the liberals in his dominions, and interdi... ing all Catholics from having any intercourse wi... them.

A risible circumstance occurred at a late milita... inspection in France. Le Baron de Janin was vehe... mently haranguing his regiment, with all he possess... loyalty and fury, against the Carlists, when a *chef de bataillon* coolly observed to him that the buttons of his uniform were *en fleur de lys*. The Baron laid the blame on his *valet*, and sent for his tailor, to make his appear, like Cæsar's wife, "sans suspicion."

LONDON, July 18.—The Pantaloon, brig of war, ... arrived at Falmouth yesterday, brings news of the capitu... tion of only one day later than those received by the F... brand. It confirms the accounts received by the last ... with the addition of Don Pedro having increased the fo... of 3000 men, which he sent in pursuit of the Miguelites, ... 5000. It is the opinion of several military men who ... well acquainted with every part of Portugal, that Don P... dro has, by this step, shown a competent knowledge ... military tactics, as well as of activity, which cannot fail ... render the cause of his daughter triumphant; because ... having taken the precaution of sending 3000 men to Figu... ra, which is about half way between Oporto and Lisbon, ... the event of the latter force effecting as successful a d... embarkation, as the troops did at Matozinhos, and of ... there is no doubt, the troops of Don Miguel, pressed by ... 3000 men from Oporto, will find their retreat cut off, ... themselves hemmed in between those two bodies of tro... Whatever be the result of this movement, few will d...

that it is the most prudent that could have been adopted.—We are, therefore, surprised to see an indiscreet Contemporary complain of the want of activity shown by Don Pedro. Now let us see how this charge is met. On the 28th of June the expedition left the Azores. Nobody ever expected that it could reach the shores of Portugal under 15 or 20 days after it sailed—that is, till about the 15th inst. It, however, reached Portugal on the 8th. On the 9th, the troops landed and rendered themselves masters of Oporto; on the 10th, they effected the passage of the Douro, and drove Don Miguel's troops from their positions; and on the 15th, 2,000 men are sent to reinforce the 3,000, who had been sent in pursuit of the Miguelites—that is, all these important measures have been effected in less time than it was thought the expedition would employ in reaching the shores of Portugal. If this is doing nothing we know not what activity is.

It is said that Lord Nugent will go out as Chief Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. His Lordship is an old and tried friend to freedom, and being a man of exceedingly amiable temper, and well aware of the importance of general education and religious liberty to the prosperity of states, it is to be hoped that he will conciliate the Greeks, and by the support of institutions calculated to promote the real interests of mankind, lay foundations which no adverse circumstances or conflicting interests will be able to destroy.

Lord Minto, as will be seen by the Court Circular, goes out as Ambassador to Berlin; and the Hon. Henry Fox is appointed Secretary of Legation at Turin. Lord F. Fitzclarence expects, we hear, to be appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.—*Courier.*

LATER FROM FRANCE. By the ship Kentucky, arrived at New York from Havre, Paris dates of the 18th July have been received.

The cholera was raging at Paris with increased malignity. On the 18th the deaths, private practice, were 152, in the hospitals 53; total 205. This second attack of this malady has caused great consternation in the French Capital. Some are of the opinion that the rapid increase in the number of cases has been caused by the intensity of the heat.

The latest accounts from Paris mention, that great activity prevailed in the seaports of France. It is stated that a quantity of cannon, of large calibre, and small arms, have been ordered by the Government.

Under a Madrid date of the 10th of July, it is stated that the king of Spain was then sick; the nature of his complaint was not known.

There is no later accounts from Don Pedro's expedition. A letter, written by a French officer, who is with the expedition, says, "a party of us are to sail from Oporto for Lisbon, while another party is to approach it by land.

The plague is announced as having made its appearance at Constantinople. The symptoms this year are much more alarming than usual, and great numbers are falling victims.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF HEALTH COMMISSIONERS, }
6 o'clock, P. M. Aug. 24, 1832. }

The Board report one case of Malignant Cholera which terminated fatally, at half past eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The subject of the disease, in this instance, was George Schaffer, aged ten years, son of Mr John H. Schäffer, at No. 3, Carver street.

No other case has been reported, or is known to exist in the city.

By order of the Board,
WM. HAYDEN, *Jr. Secretary.*

Board of Health Commissioners—Friday evening.

The following statement was handed by Dr. Winslow Lewis, to the Mayor yesterday afternoon, 5 1-4 P. M.

"To the Health Commissioners of the City of Boston, Friday, Aug. 24, 1832.

Gentlemen—I have this day to report to your Board a case of Malignant Cholera,* the necessary details of which will be found in the accompanying paper.

Respectfully, your obd't servant,
WINSLOW LEWIS, *Jr.*"

The paper alluded to stated the name of the deceased to be George Schaffer, aged 10 years, living at No. 3, Carver-street; that previously his health was good, and he had gone to bed as well, apparently, as usual. He was first visited by Dr. Lewis, on Friday, Aug. 24, at 6 1-2 A. M. and died at 11 1-2 A. M.

The Mayor called a meeting of the Commissioners to be held at 6 o'clock, and although a quorum was not present, the Board concluded to proceed to business.

The Secretary read the letter and report of Dr. Lewis, and the Board agreed upon their report, which is published above.

The Sub-Commissioners of the Southern District reported the facts as stated by Dr. L., that they had examined the premises, fumigated the house, &c.—They found the house in good order, and the cellar planks clean, but on removing the planks, they found some mud and stagnant water. Some time previously they had found the premises in good order but afterwards complaint was made by the inmates, that the drain was defective, and the cellar wet. The owner, who lives in Newburyport, was notified of the fact, and his agent here having agreed to attend to it, the sub-commissioners presumed he had done so.

---

*By a vote of the Medical Association, it was agreed to designate the Asiatic Cholera, as it is commonly termed, as the Malignant Cholera.

CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH, }
New York, Aug. 23. }

The Board report the following cases and deaths, which have occurred during the twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock, A. M.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City generally,	31	17
Hospitals,	36	7
Bellevue,	0	0
Yorkville (out of town)	5	4
Total,	72	28

BROOKLYN. The Board of Health reported for the last 24 hours, ending at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 22d, 1 new case and 1 death.

ALBANY. On the 22d, the number of new cases reported was 22, and 8 deaths.

UTICA, Aug. 19. Seven deaths; 20th, new cases 23, deaths 6.

TROY, Aug. 20. Three deaths for the last two days.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 20. The Board of Health reported 1 case and 2 deaths.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17. 1 new case and 1 death.

NEWARK, N. J. Aug. 22. Three new cases.

PHILADELPHIA. The Board of Health reported on the 22d, 49 new cases, 9 deaths.

BALTIMORE. For the week ending the 20th inst. the number of cases of cholera reported was 54, all fatal. The Board of Health were to make reports from that date.

On the 21st, the Board reported 13 new cases, the number of deaths 13.

NEW ENGLAND COFFEE HOUSE We ought before to have mentioned that Mr. F. Boyden, brother of the keeper of the Tremont, has opened a new establishment for public accommodation, erected by John D. Williams, Esq. at the corner of Clinton and Mill Creek streets, near Faneuil Hall Market. The house is built after the most approved model and contains upwards of an hundred rooms; the furniture and all the appendages are of the first order; and we see nothing to prevent its becoming a popular resort.—*Traveller.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The annual examination occurred on Wednesday; and many of the strangers in town attended, and were gratified with the method of conducting Boston schools. The Franklin medals were awarded as follows:

English Classical School. John Brooks Fenno, August Clark, Edward Augustus May, James Thornton Woodberry, Samuel Oliver Torrey, and Timothy Andrews Cummings.

Latin School. John L. Lincoln, James S. Noyes, John G. Alexander, Frederick K. Sherman, Frederick O. Prince, and Edward D. Townsend.

Elliot School. Enoch S. Dillaway, George C. Farber, Laurence P. Leeds, John Noble, Asa Tisdale, and Nathan H. Pitman.

Hawkins School. Henry Joseph Barnes, Ebenezer White Degen, Franklin Austin Hall, John Wiley Joseph Warren Wheelwright, and Frederick Augustus Horsman.

Boylston School. Thomas Tileston, Samuel Gooch, and William Gustavus Babcock.

Adams School. Frederick Hinckley, Charles H. Minot, Edward E. Pope, Thomas Chubbuck, William Paul, and William C. Swift.

We have received from an officer on board the U S. ship Peacock, at Buenos Ayres, a copy of the following correspondence, with permission to lay it before our readers.—*Gazette.*

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK,
Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1832.

SIR,—On the occasion of your leaving this ship, we, the Ward-room officers, are desirous to express our regret at the necessity that compels a separation from you and your amiable family.

The very pleasing impressions we have received during the social and friendly intercourse which has subsisted between us, can, on our part, never be obliterated; and we cherish a hope of a renewal of those pleasures at some future day.

We request you to accept, for yourself and family, our warmest wishes for your health, prosperity and happiness.

[Signed] JOHN WHITE,
R. B. CUNNINGHAM,
H. Y. PURVIANCE,
Committee of the Mess.

To the Hon. FRANCIS BAYLIES, Charge d'Affaires of the U. States to the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK,
Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1832.

To John White, Esq. &c. Present:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your very polite communication of the present date, and permit me to say that I duly appreciate the kind feeling that dictated it. The many attentions and civilities which my family and myself have received from you, will long be remembered with the strongest feelings of gratitude.

Accept my best wishes for your prosperity and success—and permit me to reciprocate, most sincerely, the wish that our social relations may be renewed; and that in this country, so remote from our own, where even the stars that have cheered in our infancy have disappeared from our own view—that feeling which attaches us so strongly to the land of our birth, may be as strongly felt by all those who have the happiness to call that land their own.

[Signed] FRANCIS BAYLIES.

To Lieutenants John White, R. B. Cunningham, and H. Y. Purviance, Committee, &c.

We are permitted, says a Baltimore paper, to extract the following from the letter of a friend, received from his correspondent, dated

"NORFOLK, August 16.

"The poor blacks, who are moving off in a fearful manner," we learn, have been generally reputed sober and cleanly, and far more regular in their habits than the most of their color who have fallen victims to the cholera which prevails in that section of Virginia. From the style of the extract here given, we should infer, however, that the *system* of the writer was not predisposed to cholera, or disease of any kind, more especially the *blues*:—

"So far, we have had very little cholera among us except that which has affected the poor blacks, who are moving off in a fearful manner. I cannot, however, enumerate among them many of your old acquaintances (or mine.) I do not know whether you remember Nivison's Joe; a well-behaved, decent old servant, and as great a man among his own color, as his master was among the *buckras*. He was taken in the street at 8 o'clock in the morning and was a corpse at 8 the same evening. Henry Gilmore, a remarkably civil, obliging and well-conducted fellow, who has been many years a drayman on our 'stand,' has been carried off—and Amos, 'Old Amos,' who used to sell mead in the market, drink rum, and defy the 'foul fiend,' he, too, has gone. But perhaps you will think I am committing a plagiary on Risk, a character in "Love laughs at Locksmiths," who found it expedient to kill all the old gentlemen's Yorkshire acquaintance, so that whenever the said old gentleman asked after the friends of his early youth, the invariable reply was, "he be dead"—or "he be gone dead too." We have had only two or three deaths by cholera among the white folks, that any body would regret much, if they had died in ordinary times by any *Christian* disease.

"We have it from good authority that you have the cholera pretty smartly in Baltimore, but your Board of Health are afraid to say so, lest it may hurt your fall business. You will not be able to conceal it much longer—prying neighbors *will see* it."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Albert G. Chick to Joanna George—Nathaniel Livermore of Groton, to Elizabeth Wood Lawrence of Cohasset—Wm. H. How of Malden, to Mrs. Zillah Collins—Capt. Aaron W. Call of Salem, to Emeline P Sprague—Gilbert Stuart Newton, Esq. of London, to Sally Williams, daughter of the Hon. William Sullivan—Job Kent to Mary Ann Kent—Amos Whitten, formerly of Kennebunk, to Hannah Stevens.

By the Rev. Mr. Dean, Benning Hall to Elizabeth S. T. Ledger, both formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

In Walpole, C. S. Tubs to Emeline Pond.

In Lowell, Daniel S. Rice to Lucinda Burroughs—Isaiah F. Nelson to Mary B. McCoy.

In Hyannis, Joshua Shaw to Mary Ann Cook, both of Boston.

In Biddeford Me. Isaac Gorham of Boston, to Rusilla Foss—Henry Bragdon of Boston, to Mary Plaisted.

In Philadelphia, Solomon Dockendorft of Boston, to Catharine Wills.

In Crawford, Pa. Jesse Glancy to Mrs. Dolly Trace—the former a hale, hearty widower, the father of 15 children, 14 of which are still living, and the latter a sprightly widow, the mother of 16 children, 13 of whom are still living.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mary Swords, 23—Hannah Simpson, 37—Elizabeth Green Hannum, 15 1-2—Hannah Jones 42—George Steptoe, 45—Cyril A. Chaffee, 13—Rhoda Richmond, 35—James Connelly, 32—Servia R. eldest daughter of Daniel Mosman, 23—of apoplexy, Mrs. Sarah Lambord, 57—Syrena, L. wife of Robert Bacon, Jr. 27—Lucy Goddard, daughter of Francis O. Watts, Esq. 5 1-2—William Vose, 65.

In Charlestown, Benj. Frothingham, 56.

In West Cambridge, Jonas Prentiss, 55.

In Bolton, while on a visit to her friends, Mary J. daughter of Isaiah Souther, of Boston. 18.

In South Reading, Betsey, wife of Solomon Alden of Boston.

In Hatfield, Dwight L. Bardwell, 20—found dead in a barn; verdict of Coroner's Inquest, "that he came to his death by taking opium, being in a state of mental derangement."

In Portsmouth, of scarlet fever, Charles P. son of James F. Shores, 15.

In New York, of cholera, Samuel McClintock of Boston.

A WORD

FOR the Church: consisting of the "Churchman and the High Churchman Vindicated," two Episcopal charges by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D. with an appendix of authorities and a preliminary notice, by George W. Doane, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. aug 25

New Novel.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, Elizabeth Bennet, or Pride and Prejudice, a novel by the author of Sense and Sensibility, &c. 2 vols. aug 25

Semi-Crescent Edge Razors,

MANUFACTURED from the finest India Steel. The construction of these Razors is eminently adapted for taking off the Beard with a degree of ease and dispatch superior to any other kind whatsoever.

The subscriber has received a supply of these universally approved Razors from the original manufacturer, Sheffield. E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street. June 30

TREMONT THEATRE.

☞ *FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.* ☜

☞ The public is respectfully informed that this Theatre will open for the season, under the management of the subscriber, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1832.

During the recess the Theatre has been newly painted and embellished, and a splendid NEW ACT DROP, executed by Mr. R. Jones.

Among other improvements will be also that of Lighting the Stage with Gas!

A Company has been selected, comprising, it is believed, equal, if not superior to any other in the country.

The Orchestra will be found full and effective, under the direction of Mr. Comer.

During the season much Dramatic Novelty are expected, of which due notice will be given.

G. H. BARRETT.

ON MONDAY EVENING AUGUST 27th, 1832.
Will be presented Goldsmith's Comedy, in 5 acts, called

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
OR, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Hardcastle,	Mr. Johnson.
Young Marlow,	Mr. Barrett.
Hastings,	Mr. Smith.
Tony Lumpkin,	Mr. Finn.
Diggory,	Mr. Andrews.
Miss Hardcastle,	Mrs. G. Barrett.
Miss Neville,	Miss Eberle.

To conclude with the laughable Farce called

MY MASTER'S RIVAL;
OR, PETER MY PIPKIN.

Paul Shack	Mr. Finn.
Peter Shack,	Mr. Smith

☞ Mr. WOODHULL, from the New York and Philadelphia Theatres, is engaged for the season, and will make his first appearance on Tuesday.

☞ PRICES. First and 2d tier of Boxes $1—3d tier of Boxes 75 cents—Pit 50 cents, and Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock—performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

PEARLY WHITE TEETH.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations which have been received by Lowe & Reed, Proprietors, are submitted.

From S. A. Shurtleff, M. D.

I have used your 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' and find it an excellent article for removing the fœted breath from decayed teeth, and also in restoring the gums when spongy, to perfect health. On using it in the evening, it will preserve a sweet and pleasant taste in the mouth during the whole night. I have prescribed it in diseases occasioned by mercurials, and find it excels all other remedies in restoring the mouth to a healthy state, in a short time.

Yours, &c. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, March 15, 1831.

From J. B. Flint, M. D.

I have administered the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you were good enough to put into my hands, and at your request am very willing to say, that the result of my little experience confirms the opinion I had formed of it from a knowledge of its composition. I believe it to be an ingenious, agreeable, and efficacious preparation for preventing the offensive effects of depraved secretions in the mouth, and for invigorating and preserving the gums.

JOSH. B. FLINT.

Boston, March 16, 1831.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and should I see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

The proprietors have just supplied the subscriber with the above, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the customary prices.

E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington-street.
aug 29 tf

A Practical Treatise on Rail Roads,

AND interior communication in general. Containing an account of the performances of the different locomotive engines at and subsequent to the Liverpool contest, upwards of two hundred and sixty experiments, with tables of the comparative value of canals and railroads, and the power of the locomotive engines, illustrated by numerous engravings. By Nicholas Wood, Colliery Viewer, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. First American from the second English edition. With corrections, notes and additions. Also, an appendix, containing a detailed account of a number of Railroads in Europe, and in the United States. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill. June 16

Treatise on Mineralogy,

BY CHARLES UPMAM SHEPARD, A. B. Lecturer on Botany in Yale College, Member of the American Geological Society. &c. &c.

Also—A COMPLETE GUIDE TO STENOGRAPHY, or an entire New System of Writing Short Hand. For the use of schools and private tuition. By T. Towndrow, Professor and Teacher of Stenography. 2d ed. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill. june 9

Benjamin's Practical House CARPENTER

JUST published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN'S PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER; being a complete development of the Grecian Orders of Architecture, methodised and arranged in such a simple, and comprehensive manner, as to be easily understood; each example being fashioned according to the style and practice of the present day, containing examples of the Tuscan, Doric, Tonic, Corinthian and Composite Orders, with all their details drawn to a large scale; to which are added, a series of Designs for Porticos, Frontispieces, Doors, Windows, Caps and Sills, Sash Frames, Sashes and Shutters, Base and Sur-Base Mouldings, Architraves, Chimney Pieces, Trusses for Roofs and Partitions, Stairs, &c. Engraved on sixty-four large quarto copper plates. By Asher Benjamin, Architect. Author of "The American Builder's Companion," and "The Rudiments of Architecture." jan 21

London Satin Beaver Hats.

JUST received from New York a few cases of London Satin Beaver Hats, a very light and splendid article. Also, a fresh supply of those beautiful Hats which he is selling for a moderate sum. CHARLES I. HORSMAN, No. 38, Washington street. april 14 tf

Johns H. Copp,

No. 20 STATE STREET,

KEEPS constantly for sale a superior assortment of French, English, and American BROADCLOTHS. Also—a splendid lot of double and single mill'd Cassimeres, choice colors, Silk, Valencia and Marseilles vestings, with a complete assortment of fancy articles usually found at a genteel clothing store.

Garments made to order at short notice, and warranted. tf Nov 19

Stocks! Stocks! Stocks!

COUNTRY TRADERS will find at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12, Washington street, the greatest assortment of middling and low priced Stocks to be found in this city.

—ALSO—

Cravat Stiffners; Shirt Studs and Linen Collars, at low prices. april 14

WARREN THEATRE.

CORNER OF PORTLAND AND TRAVERSE STREETS.

MRS. PELBY'S BENEFIT.

☞ Mrs. Pelby respectfully informs her friends and former patrons in Boston and its vicinity, that she has chosen Monday Evening, for her BENEFIT, on which occasion she has selected Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO.

ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, 1832.
Will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy, in 5 acts of

OTHELLO,
THE MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello,	Mr. Pelby.
Iago.	Mr. Gale.
Cassio	Mr. F. S. Hill
Roderigo,	Mr. J. M. Brown.
Desdemona,	Mrs. Pelby.
Emilia;	Miss Pelby.

To conclude with the new Farce, called

MRS. G.
OF THE GOLDEN PIPKIN.

Achilles Bellerose	J. M. Brown.
Mariette	Mrs. Wallace.

On Tuesday Evening,
☞ *TENTH NIGHT OF THE "RENT DAY."* ☜

☞ Box Tickets, 50 cents; Pit Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Female Sovereigns.

JUST published, Memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns, by Mrs. Jameson, authoress of The Diary of an Ennuyee, &c. in 2 two vols. being Nos. 33 and 34 of Harper's Family Library. For sale at 18 and 20, Cornhill, by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS. July 28

From the London Advertiser.

THE Ladies are requested to peruse the following:—

Loughborough, May 21st, 1832.

Gentlemen,—I have had several testimonials of the good effects of your invaluable Balm of Columbia—one lady in particular, who had a fine head of hair which fell off from small dandiff or scurf. She was recommended to use your Balm, and after using two six shilling bottles her hair was completely restored and is as thick and healthy as ever; several others, both Ladies and Gentlemen, have found it agreeably beneficial, and almost every case where I have seen it tried it has not only stopped the hair from falling off but has restored it again.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c. W. BUSH.

To Messrs. C. & A. OLDRIDGE, No 1, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

☞ *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia* ☜ prevents the hair from turning grey, and the first application makes it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf and stops it from falling off. Abundance of certificates of the first respectability are shewn by the proprietors, C. & A. Oldridge, and others who vend the same.

E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street, has just received a new supply of the London Balm of Columbia. aug 11 tf

John A. Copp,

NO. 20, STATE STREET,
(North side City Hall,)

HAS constantly on hand and for sale, a choice assortment of superfine
French,
English and
American Broadcloth.

Also, best double mill'd West of England Cassimeres such as

Black,	Drab,
Blue,	Brown,
Steel mix'd,	Olive,
Oxford do.	Pearl,
Sage,	Lavender,
Adelaide,	Leopold cords, and
Royal Reform Stripes;	

With a general assortment of Fancy Goods, which will be sold at low and satisfactory prices.

Garments made in the most fashionable style, at short notice, and warranted to suit or no sale.

French and English cloths, of the highest cost, and superior finish, may be found at all times.

oct 22 tf

The Genuine Oxygen Soap.

THE Oxygen Soap, as a cosmetic, and for shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure caustic alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained in its gaseous form, the name of vital air.

All acquainted with the experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, are aware of the effect the inspiration of pure Oxygen Gas has on the human system; through the medium of the lungs, it invigorates the blood and causes a free and healthy circulation—it imparts to it its principles of vitality and gives its peculiar scarlet hue. Some celebrated French Physicians have recommended the respiration of Oxygen Gas as a sovereign remedy in all consumptive cases:

So in external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of Soap, it has a similar effect, it renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary in the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, &c. that has ever been offered to the public.

☞ *E. V. ASHTON*, 130 Washington-street, has just received a fresh supply of the Oxygen Soap, and for sale by the dozen or single square at reduced prices.

July 7

Stocks.

ENGLISH Style Satin STOCKS, with bows, a neat and handsome article, for sale at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 19, Washington-street. June 2

Edinburgh Review...No. 109.

THIS day published by LILY & WAIT, rear of Boylston Market, Edinburgh Review, No. 109

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Mechanism of the Heavens. By Mrs. Somerville, 8vo.

II. The Life of Thomas Ken, DD. deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells; viewed in connexion with public events and the spirit of the times, political and religious, in which he lived; including some account of the fortunes of Morley, Bishop of Winchester, his first patron, and the friend of Isaak Walton, brother-in-law of Bishop Ken. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

III. An Historical Inqiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals. By William Jacob, Esq.

IV. 1. Waverley Novels, new edition, with the author's notes. 2. Tales of my Landlord. Fourth and last series.

V. Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Revenue Administration.

VI. Memoirs of the life, writings, and correspondence of James Currie, MD. Edited by his Son, William Wallace Currie.

VII. Four Essays on Colonial Slavery. By John Jeremie, Esq.

VIII. Greek Authoresses.

IX. Eugene Aram; a tale. By the author of Pelham, Devereux, &c.

X. 1. Thoughts on the present state of Foreign Affairs. By an Englishman. 2. History of Poland. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.) 3. Memoires sur la Pologne, et les Polonais, depuis 1788 jusqu' a la fin de 1815. Par Michel Oginski. 4. Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom of Poland.

XI. Memoirs of the life and administration of the Rt. Hon. William Cecil Lord Burghley, Secretary of State in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; containing an historical view of the times in which he lived, and of the many eminent and illustrious persons with whom he was connected; with extracts from his private and official correspondence and other papers, now first published from the originals. By the Rev. Edward Nares, DD.

june 23

Astonishing Reduction of Prices.

50 CASKS of Real Japan Blacking has just been sent to E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington-street, by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London, per the brig Fame.

The monstrous reduction that has taken place in the price of this Blacking many are not aware of. Much may be saved by dealers and consumers on application to the advertiser. LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

There is daily offered for sale in this city by auction and otherwise, large lots of spurious Day & Martin's Blacking by pretended sole agents, who force this spurious Blacking on the public at much greater prices than the genuine is now sold for. This is only one of the petty tricks resorted to by a few to get into the market base spurious Blacking instead of the real Day & Martin's, which is now selling as above in large or small quantities, at such prices, that no purchaser will be disappointed who may call. istf may 26

SECOND EDITION.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1832.

☞ At the meeting of the members of the Board of Health, at 6 o'clock, last evening, no new cases of cholera were reported by the Physicians.

☞ The cook of the Ann Mary Ann, from Liverpool, lying at India wharf, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. The captain informs us that his habits were not good, and that his health had been poor during the whole voyage. Friday owing to his bad conduct he was discharged but had not left the vessel. He was out all Thursday night in the rain and Friday night also, and yesterday morning went on shore to get some pills, from whom and of what kind is not known. After taking these he was seized with vomiting, and the captain gave him some laudanum—but he died shortly after. There were exhibited by him no symptoms of cholera, and we are happy to inform our readers, that the health of our city continues as good as it was before the recent death, and much better than is usual at this season of the year.

CHOLERA. We understand that two other children of Mr. Schaffer have been attacked by the cholera. They had it however very lightly, and as far as we can ascertain are now fast recovering. It should be noticed, that medical advice was not obtained for the child which died Friday, until more than four hours after the attack.

☞ We are informed that the celebrated Dr. Spurzheim from England, will deliver a lecture before the American Institute of Instruction, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the State House, on Monday or Tuesday next.

☞ The Inspectors of the Western District, backed by a party of police officers, made a descent last evening on two houses in Garden-street, which have long been noticed as nuisances. Scarcely a night has passed for many months, that the neighborhood has not been disturbed by the bacchanalian orgies of the inmates.

The Inspectors apprehended eleven persons. They were taken before the Police Court this morning, and eight of them were sent to Fort Warren for terms of three and six months each. Three children, the oldest six years, the youngest sixteen months of age, were sent to the House of Industry.

The house, whence the greater number were taken, was found in a most filthy condition. The inmates were in a state of squalid wretchedness and all very drunk. We are told that as many as fifty persons have, often, been sheltered there in a night, but that only three beds and one bedstead were found in the house, and scarcely any other necessary furniture.—The house will be cleansed, and fumigated and closed against such demoralized inhabitants hereafter.—*Transcript.*

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Mr. R. Manning, exhibited specimens of the Summer Rose, Early Bow and Kentish Codling Apples, and the Early Bell, (of American Gardens) or true Winsor Pear of the English Authorities. The same gentleman contributed also very fine samples of Royal de Tour Plums. Mr. E. Vose sent specimens of the Williams Favorite Apple. Messrs. Winships of Brighton and Kenrick of Newton, presented several handsome Boquets of Flowers—amongst those sent by the former gentlemen, we noticed several rare specimens sent to Messrs. W. by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.—*Ibid.*

A Lowell paper states that there has been a case of cholera in Shirley, Mass. A man who was mowing, was taken ill and died in 24 hours. Three cases have also occurred in Pepperell, two of which have proved fatal.

We are informed that Mrs. Hadaway and Mr. Waters, of the Bowery Theatre, who were both engaged in the performance on Tuesday evening, died yesterday morning of cholera. Some other members of the same corps, we understand, who reside at the same house in James-street, have been attacked with the epidemic.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Board of Health of the city of Washington, have denounced the following articles as nuisances, and prohibited the sale of them:—Cabbages, green corn, cucumbers, peas, beans, parsnips, carrots, egg plants, cimblins or squashes, pumpkins, turnips, watermelons, cantelopes, muskmelons, apples, pears, peaches, plums, damsons, cherries, apricots, pine apples, oranges, limes, cocoanuts, ice creams, fish, crabs, oysters, clams, lobsters, and crawfish.

DEATHS

Reported at the Health Office, in Boston, for the week ending August 25th, at 12 o'clock M.

August 18	Joseph Watts,	34 years.
"	" Abigail F. Smull,	16 months.
"	" Serviah R. Mosman,	23 years.
"	" James Farrell,	9 "
"	" William Adams,	41 "
"	19 Pelham Winslow,	23 "
"	" Electa Elvina Rand,	2 "
"	" Syrena Bacon,	27 "
"	20 Sarah Lambord,	57 "
"	" Robert B. Williams,	77 "
"	" Lucy Goddard Watts,	5½ "
"	" Nathaniel Marston,	38 "
"	" Bridget Richards,	35 "
"	21 William Vose,	65 "
"	22 Hannah McGregory,	19 "
"	" Henry Peirce,	2½ "
"	" Eliza Mead,	32 "
"	" John McMannis,	11 "
"	23 Esther Newell,	69 "
"	" Sarah Brimmer,	73 "
"	" Isabella Bragg,	14 "
"	24 Joseph Page,	65 "
"	" Susanna Gore,	76 "
"	" Rachel Brooks,	54 "
"	" George W. Schaffer,	11 "
"	" Caroline Eliz'th Williams,	3½ "
"	" Mary McConvell,	35 "
"	" Sarah G. Emerson,	2½ "

Diseases—Apoplexy, 1—consumption, 8—cachaxy, 1—child bed 1,—dropsy, 2—dropsy in the brain, 2—drowned, 1—inflammation in the bowels, 1—intemperance, 1—liver complaint, 2—malignant cholera, 1—nervous fever, 1—palsy, 1—scarlet fever, 2—teething, 1—typhus fever, 1—unknown, 1.

Males, 11—Females, 17—Still-born, 2.

Mary S. Chadwick, died 15th of consumption—omitted in last week's report.

SAMUEL H. HEWES,
Superintendent of Burial Grounds.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

ARRIVED.

Barque Monmouth Lovett, Bombay 8th, Colombo 24th April. Left no Am vessels. April 10, lat 15 40 N. lon 73 E. passed brig Quill, of Salem, bound up the Coast. June 11, lat 30 40 S. lon 32 45 E. ship Bussorah, Merchant, 50 days from Batavia for London, appeared to be leaking badly, had both pumps going—reported she left no Am vessel at Batavia, and that the U S frigate Potomac sailed about 1st April, for China. 15th, lat 36 30, lon 24 40, ship Caroline Augusta, Webb, fm Manilla for Boston.

Brig Agnes, Harding, Antwerp, 30th June. Touched off St Ubes, but was not allowed to enter.

Schr Cranberry, Stanbury, Mount Desert.

Sloops Andy & Polly, Hallett, Port Penn; Industry, Call, Salem.

VIA QUARANTINE,

Schr Thalia, Holway, from Havana.

AT QUARANTINE,

Brig Martha Ann, Ingalls, Pictou.

Schrs Convoy, Baker, New York 5 da; Ann, Sherman, 7 da.

Sloop Paragon, Lane, N York, gone to Weymouth.

CLEARED.

Brigs Dido, Gilbert, Sydney; Ann, (Br) Dunbar, Pictou, N S.

Schrs Highflyer, Grinnell, Port au Prince; Hannah, Simmons, St Thomas; Temperance, Chopel, St Croix; Splendid, Eastport; Comet, Kennebunk; Socrates, Eldridge, N York; Maria, Small, Providence; Delight in Peace, Nickerson, do; Wm Tell, Dover; Nile, Newburyport; Clifford, Plymouth.

Sloops Counteraign, Rowe, N Haven; Helen, New Bedford; Elizabeth, Gloucester; Hector, Plymouth.

At 6, P. M.:—Brigs Ida, Hallet, Baltimore; Gem, Clark, Philadelphia.

Schrs Charles, Cook, Richmond; Effort, Feltham, do; Turk and Gentile, New York; Boston, Johnson, Portland.

"Be not imposed upon!"

BY the pretended sole agents for Day & Martin's Blacking. Hundreds of casks of foreign counterfeit blacking is now imported into this market, and advertised as the genuine. This is one of many diabolical attempts to foist on the public spurious Day & Martin's Blacking; for the original and genuine, Day & Martin have recently sent to the subscriber a fresh supply of their real Japan Blacking, which is selling at less prices than many dealers (among whom are the self announced sole agents) charge for the foreign counterfeit said to be made by Day & Martin, 97 High Holborn, London.

E. V. ASHTON,
130 Washington-st.

Who is the only importer of the genuine blacking that has made such tremendous reduction in the prices, viz. small size jugs 12 1-2 cts. each; middle do. 25 do.; large do. 37 1-2 do. By the dozen, one or more casks, a liberal reduction from the new reduced retail prices. aug 11

KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington St.,

MANUFACTORY for all kinds of Silk, Bombazine, Velvet, Hair and Satin STOCKS, of every color, size and style, with bows and plain. SUSPENDERS of Silk, Cotton, Worsted, India Rubber, Linen, Net and Webbing, with double and single fronts, springs, rolers, &c. Russia and Common Riding Belts—Patent Stock Frames, etc. etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

*** Country Merchants will find these very superior articles for their trade. tf aug 11

Exchange Coffee House,

CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON.

THIS extensive and well known establishment, heretofore kept by Mr. William Gallagher, is now continued by the subscriber, who hopes, by constant exertions, to sustain the former reputation of the house. He will have the counsel and

MISCELLANIES.

EXPLOITS OF BRITISH DRAGOONS. In addition to the gallant exploits performed by humble individuals of the British cavalry, we have been furnished by an old Peninsular dragoon with the following :—A few days after the battle of Vittoria, a patrole of the 14th light dragoons, consisting of an officer, corporal Field, and privates Mouldy and Powell, charged the rear guard of the French column retiring through the small town of Ostiz, near Pampeluna, and took 27 infantry prisoners, whom they brought in safe to the head quarters of the regiment, under circumstances of some difficulty. At the battle of Ayr, in France, Serjeant Major Vernon, of the same regiment, with six privates, charged and forced the passage of a bridge, obstinately defended. He was shot through the lungs, but recovered. On the same day, privates Rose and Craig, of the same regiment, being orderlies to Sir W. Stewart, cut their way, before his face, into a close column of the enemy, and brought out safely a sergeant of the 71st, who had been taken prisoner, having overheard the general regretting his loss as being his favorite orderly.

Rose was shot through the arm, and Craig's horse received eight musket shot wounds, but lived to carry him safe out of the column.—I cannot but believe that squares cannot be broken by cavalry, and it is certainly mischievous to a degree to be always teaching the latter to think so. I am of opinion, that when it is practicable to choose the point of attack, it may frequently be done. Squares should be charged at one of the angles, and with not too large an attacking front, in preference to the faces.—*United Service Journal.*

The following extract from the Annual Register for 1775, will have some interest at this time :—

"The season which last month (November) set in very cold in France, changed all on a sudden to very hot, which so affected the constitutions of the Parisians that there were scarce a family unaffected in all that great capital. A great mortality ensued, which was stopped only by a change of weather.—London, indeed, and Dublin, and other contiguous places, were equally affected; but the mortality was not remarkable in them.—To ascertain the cause of this epidemic, Mr. W. Stevens of Bayon's Row, Sparfields, Clerkeneuwell, tried an experiment which the following is an account given by himself. He made a paper kite, about four feet high; spread it over thinly with treackle, and flew it in the air about half an hour. When he took it down, it was covered very thick with insects, so small that the eye could not discover their form without the help of a glass. They were much like a hedgehog, covered with thick hair, standing perpendicular. What is still more remarkable, when he got within five yards of the kite, he found the smell very strong and offensive. But this multitude of insects in the air might be rather a concomitant effect with the disease, than the cause of it, and the strong and offensive smell might be quite natural to them, as peculiar smells are to other animals."

THE PLAGUE OF COCKROACHES. The cockroach is, of all insect annoyances, the greatest, both in size and circumstances. It eats the bindings of books after they have been handled, and any perspiration has dried upon them; leather of all kinds that has been used, as gloves, harness, boots, and shoes.—They crawl over and eat fruit and vegetables, leaving their faeces and an intolerable stench wherever they go. They also eat the corks of bottled wine, cider, or porter; so as to give exit to the liquor; and it becomes necessary to protect the corks by dipping them in quicklime and water; and further, they go into empty bottles, and render them difficult to clean, and almost impossible to sweeten. Of all the plagues of Jamaica, this was the object of my greatest abhorrence. In this island no parchment is used for wills, deeds, conveyances, or any legal document; for, were it used for such purposes, the cockroaches would have no mercy upon it, if accessible to their destructive powers; and a man's title to land or other property would hold good but a very short time, if it came in their way.—*London's Magazine.*

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SOMNAMBULISM. A short time since a lady in Liverpool had a servant, who, upon coming down stairs every morning, found the fire lit, the kettle boiling, and all other things in a state of readiness. For some time she did not communicate this singular fact to any one, but at length she told her mistress, who immediately set to work to inquire about the matter. One morning she rose early and took her station in the parlor. After waiting a short time she saw her servant come into the room fast asleep, but dressed, and immediately proceed to perform her various occupations, which having effected, she went off to bed again. The next morning she repeated this extraordinary feat, when her mistress awoke her, showing who it was that performed her work for her.—*Manchester Herald.*

ANTIQUITY OF JUDGES GOING CIRCUIT.—It is not, perhaps, generally known, at how very remote a period this practice prevailed; but on consulting the 1st Samuel, chap. vii. verse 15, we find this extraordinary confirmation :—'And he (Samuel) went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgals, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.'

STING OF THE BEE. It may not be generally known, that common whiting proves an effectual remedy against the effects of the sting of a bee or wasp. The whiting is to be moistened with cold water, and immediately applied. It may be washed off in a few minutes, when neither pain nor swelling will ensue.

Early on Wednesday last the keepers of Walnut street Prison observed some very suspicious manœuvres among the prisoners of a hostile nature, and before noon was fully assured that a revolt and escape was meditated, and was actually ripening for an explosion that day. There is necessarily a large body of men employed together in the yard and ample opportunity thus offered for conference. The attempt was to have been made either at dinner hour, or the closing hour at dark, and depending on their force, to secure and pass the keepers and scale the walls, raise the alarm that the Cholera had broken out extensively among them, take advantage of the excitement and sympathies of the citizens, make their way into the country. Before the appointed hour, however, the ringleaders found, by the movement of their guards, that they were suspected and passed the word accordingly to "lie back." The next morning the keepers made a selection among those concerned, and consigned to the cells all who were the most active in getting up the revolt. There has been only one case of Cholera occurred in the prison, that of a most dissolute, reckless and imprudent fellow, who was too indolent to keep himself clean. He died yesterday afternoon.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

ANCIENT RELIC. We saw the other day, near Mr. Rodgers's ferry house, opposite this borough a powderhorn, on which was cut the inscription given below. It was headed by the figures of two military officers, nearly obliterated by the hand of time; and under the date, at the left of the first line of the second verse, was coarsely engraved the British coat of arms. The word in the last line which we have supplied by a —— was so obliterated by use, that we could only make out the two last letters, *ka*. Had the name been legible, it might have thrown some light on the nature of the service which this horn was intended to perform 123 years ago. —*Perry Co. (Pa.) Mercury.*

Our Guns our powder and our Ball
Lets take in hand when Liberty dos Call
Let our Souls despise those enemies
That disregard our Liberties

1709

We've Shurts on our backs
Of our Wif's make
We'll buy not of Europ
While our Country's at Stake

Here's a Pot of good cider we merily do Cheer
We dispis all from ——, we Humbly Declare

We copy the following curious advertisement from the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

SHERIFFALTY.

☞ The Subscriber offers himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the election in January next, and promises, if elected, to sell all kinds of property, viz. Houses, Lands, Negroes, Furniture, &c. and pay over the proceeds forthwith to the lawful owner, always taking care to keep the costs. I also promise to hang or imprison my best friends, when the law says it shall be done; and furthermore, I promise not to exchange smiles, a shake of the hand, whiskey or Barbecued beef, for votes. If I cannot be elected on the above stated terms it is well—but if I can be elected it is better.

The public's very humble servant,
ALEXANDER RODGERS.

COMBAT BETWEEN A TOAD AND A HORN BUG. The persons who relate the following anecdote were eye-witnesses to the fact. A common sized toad was seen approaching a horn bug in a manner which seemed to indicate some evil design. The spectators accordingly paused a moment to watch the result. The aggressor after a few moments reconnoitering, leaped upon his intended victim, seized him between his jaws, and was about to bear him away in triumph; the horn bug not relishing such treatment, immediately commenced a struggle for release, by making use of his horns, which compelled his gigantic adversary to quit his hold. The captive encouraged by such unexpected success, seized hold of one of the toad's hind legs, and continued his grasp a short time, perhaps to punish him for his unbecoming conduct. The horn bug was finally pleased to detach himself, at which the toad made his retreat into the grass.—*New Haven Advertiser.*

A man of genteel appearance, who styled himself Lt. Carter, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here on the evening of the 9th inst. in the North America—called at one of the public houses, and represented that his baggage had been put on board the wrong boat at New York. After remaining here a short time, he obtained the loan of ten dollars—hired a horse and gig at a livery stable, and started for Schenectady, promising to return the next morning; but the "gallant soldier" has broken his parole of honor, and has not yet returned. He has left the horse and gig in Schenectady, to be called for by the owner or some one else, while he has proceeded on his swindling expedition to the West.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

We understand, says the New York American, that the bonds of the State of Louisiana, for seven millions of dollars, have been contracted for by Mr. T. W. Ward, for Messrs. Baring, Brother's & Co. and Prime, Ward, King & Co.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,

Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth and Cleaning the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It will also remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations which have been received by Lowe & Reed, Proprietors, are submitted.

From C. H. Stedman, M. D.

U. S. Marine Hospital, March 2, 1831. Having examined and employed the Chlorine Tooth Wash, prepared by you, I feel happy to say that I am fully convinced of its utility in diseases of the teeth and gums; and with this view I cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the public.

Yours respectfully, C. H. STEDMAN.

From S. A. Shurtleff, M. D.

I have used your 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' and find it an excellent article for removing the foted breath from decayed teeth, and also in restoring the gums when spongy, to perfect health. On using it in the evening, it will preserve a sweet and pleasant taste in the mouth during the whole night. I have prescribed it in diseases occasioned by mercurials, and find it excels all other remedies in restoring the mouth to a healthy state, in a short time.

Yours, &c. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, March 15, 1831.

From J. B. Flint, M. D.

I have administered the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you were good enough to put into my hands, and at your request am very willing to say, that the result of my little experience confirms the opinion I had formed of it from a knowledge of its composition. I believe it to be an ingenious, agreeable, and efficacious preparation for preventing the offensive effects of depraved secretions in the mouth, and for invigorating and preserving the gums.

JOSH. B. FLINT.

Boston, March 16, 1831.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

☞ Other recommendations may be found on the wrap per to each bottle.

Sold wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 & 26, Merchants Row; by Jos. Kidder, corner of Court and Hanover streets; D. Henchman, Cambridge-street; T. Farrington, 44 Hanover-street; Jarvis & Pearson, and J. T. Brown, Washington-street. Price 50 cents.

may 5 e3w1y.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea, a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for SCROFULA, or KINGS' EVIL, ULCERATED SORE THROAT, ULCERS OF THE LARYNX, DISEASES OF AN ULCEROUS character, long standing RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, WHITE SWELLINGS, and DISEASES OF THE BONES, SYPHILIS, DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD and the Diseases produced by an excessive use of MERCURY. It has also been found useful as a SPRING MEDICINE, purifying and invigorating the system.

The operation of the Panacea, is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business, nor pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and conclusive argument in its favor it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity by
JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.
mar 10 1aw6m No. 1, Union street.

Harper's Family Library.

Nos. 36.

CONTAINING Turner's Sacred History of the World.

Also, the whole Library from 1 to 32, making a complete and uniform set.

Also, the second part of the North American Arithmetic, uniting oral and written exercises, in corresponding chapters. By Frederick Emerson, late principal in the department of Arithmetic, Boylston School, Boston.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20, Cornhill.

Country traders and schoolmasters supplied on the most liberal terms. July 7

Public Notice.

THE Proprietors have in order to counteract the ingenious manœuvres of self named Agents, "Legal Attornies" ! and other flagrant impostors, sent to E. V. ASHTON, 75 casks of their inestimable JAPAN BLACKING, which will be sold by him at the lowest possible rates it can be bought for in the U. S. These base speculators have of late become so audacious as to assume not only a sole agency but a "Legal Attorneyship" ! ! and make use of these pompous titles as a means to get rid of their base spurious imported counterfeit blacking.

No. 130, Washington-street. aug 18

Snell on Teeth.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, a Practical Guide to Operations on the Teeth, to which is prefixed a Historical Sketch of the rise and progress of Dental Surgery, by James Snell, Dentist, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 1 vol. 8vo with plates. aug 18

New Druggists Store.

JOHN WHITE, Jr. would inform the public that he has taken Store, No. 30, School street, (opposite Court Square) where he intends keeping an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles. Being entirely confined to the retail business and determined to keep articles of the first quality, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

☞ Physicians prescriptions and all family orders will receive his particular attention. mar 31

Washington Hotel,

NEW YORK.

THIS extensive and well known establishment, heretofore conducted by Mr. James Hamilton, is now continued by the subscriber; who hopes, by constant exertions, to sustain the good reputation of the house.—Gentlemen with ladies, and families can be pleasantly accommodated with parlors and lodging rooms adjoining. Dinner and supper parties, society meetings, &c. provided for on the most reasonable terms. Permanent boarders, and merchants from the country, will find the charges reasonable. The best wines and liquors constantly on hand; and the tables supplied with the luxury and variety of the different seasons. The location of the house being 232 Broadway, near the Park, is not surpassed by any other in the city.

HENRY JOHNSON.

New York, June 1.

Beware of Imported Counterfeits

THE FOLLOWING CAUTION is suggested to every person who is desirous of purchasing Day & Martin's *Genuine Blacking*. Immense large quantities of Spurious Blacking are now imported into this market, and advertised for sale, with a great parade, and flourish about its genuineness; some even pretend to be sole agents, and have the audacity to claim an exclusive right in selling this Blacking. Dealers should be on their guard against buying this article for it is only one of the many tricks, resorted to by mercenary dealers to force on their customers, *base Counterfeit Blacking* instead of the Genuine, thereby gaining an exorbitant profit and imposing on the unwary.

E. V. ASHTON,

Has for sale a few casks of Blacking, variously assorted from 9 to 20 dozen each, *sent to him* by Day & Martin, 97 High Holborn, London. The *Genuine* Blacking can only be had at the London and Paris Importing Warehouse, 130 Washington street, at the *new reduced retail prices*, viz ;—

SMALL SIZE JUGS 12 1-2 cents each.
MIDDLE " " 25 " "
LARGE " " 37 1-2 " "

☞ By the *one* or *more casks* or dozen, a very *liberal discount* from the above prices.

☞ E. V. A. has no other Blacking in his establishment but that furnished him by Day & Martin, and he is continually receiving fresh supplies from them.

april 28 tf

The Young Man's Own Book,

A MANUAL of politeness, intellectual improvement, and moral deportment; calculated to form the character on a solid basis and insure respectability in life.

Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.

It is a man's manners that makes his fortune.

Also—American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vol. 18th, part 1st, No. 35. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

Webster on Pestilence.

CAREY & LEA have for sale, A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, with the Principal Phenomena of the Physical World which precede and accompany them, and Observations deduced from the facts stated. In 2 vols. 8 vo. By Noah Webster,

SUSPENDERS !

LINEN SUSPENDERS with springs, and made without seams or leather. —ALSO—

Silk Suspenders, a very durable article, the webbing composed of pure Italian sewing silk. —Also—

India Rubber Suspenders of French manufacture, a very celebrated and elastic article. —Likewise—

Worsted and Cotton Net and Web Suspenders, with and without springs; double and single fronts, &c.; together with an assortment of low price, for sale at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12 Washington street, a few doors above Dock Square. april 14

Balsamic Vinegar of Florence,

PREPARED by Dissy & Piver, Paris. Of all the acids made use of for the toilet this Florence preparation is the only one that has as yet been distinguished for its good qualities above others for the same use. From its remarkable properties, it is at Florence considered indispensable in dress and for the preservation of health and neatness. It is a gentle Oxymel aperitive and very refreshing, exceedingly useful in removing the heats of the skin, pimples, and curing or preventing the existence of all disorders of the kind. A few drops in half a glass of water are sufficient to form a beautiful original milk, which is used with great success in removing the heat and relieving the smarting caused by the action of the Razor and is extremely pleasant in the daily washing and bathing.

It is a perfect specific against the Cholera, and all contagion; its aromatic and balsamic odour purifies the most unhealthy atmosphere, and gives to rooms the most agreeable perfume. A fresh supply of the Balsamic Vinegar of Florence just received from France, via New York, per ship Albany, and for sale by E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington-street. 6is aug 4

LION TAVERN—Re-opened.

WASHINGTON-STREET.

AMOS ALLEN, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the well-known stand, long known as the LION TAVERN, on Washington-street. No expense has been spared in fitting it up in a convenient and elegant manner. The BAR CELLAR and LARDER are stocked in a style to satisfy the most fastidious.

The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, WINES, &c. His attendants will be intelligent, prompt and respectful; and his Larder will be stocked with WILD GAME, and all the delicacies of each succeeding season.

☞ He can accommodate at the shortest notice, Societies, Clubs, Engine Companies, and Parties, with Dinners or Suppers, of the choicest delicacies to be found in our Market.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, are particularly reminded of their long tried and approved residence. A separate parlor will be provided for their accommodation, and every exertion made to make them perfectly "*at home*" while *from home* on public business.

A few regular and transient Boarders can be accommodated in a style to meet their entire satisfaction.

Connected with the house, is a large and extensive LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, where swift Horses, good Carriages, and careful Drivers, will be constantly on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Dec 31 AMOS ALLEN, Jr.

Cox's Journey.

ADVENTURES on the Columbia River, including the narrative of a residence of six years on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown; together with a journey across the American Continent. By Ross Cox. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos 18 & 20 Cornhill. m 5

Telegraph Vocabulary.

JUST published, and for sale by D. & S. W. BARNES, Commercial-street; BENJA. LORING and ANDREW J. ALLEN, State-street; GEDNEY KING and S. W. THAXTER, Broad-street; E. HARRIS, India-street, and by the undersigned at the Telegraph Office, Central-wharf, the United States Telegraph Vocabulary, comprising twelve thousand arbitrary telegraphic significations for the use of vessels at sea, and embracing the Holyhead and Marine Telegraph Numerals, with the designating numbers of those vessels who have adopted those systems—to which is added, the Boston Harbor Signal Book, containing an illustration of the Telegraph Signals displayed at the Observatory, Central-wharf.

may 26 4w JOHN R. PARKER.

PETER C. JONES,

HAS just received at No. 116, State-street,

50 reams Goodwin's first quality Letter Paper:
50 " " second do. do. do.
75 " Butler's Cap and Letter do.
250 " Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper, different kinds.

Also, on hand, a prime assortment of Kentish Cap, wrapping, Tea, Cloth, Sheathing and Bag Paper, with a good assortment of Account Books, Stationary, &c.

nov 12 gtis

Encyclopedia Americana,

VOL. 10.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 10, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, Politics and Biography, brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the Basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversation Lexicon, edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford. July 14

White's Natural History of Selborne.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, the Natural History of Selborne, by the late Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. Fellow of the Oriel College, Oxford, with additions, by Sir William Jardine, Bart. F. R. S. E. L. F. S. M. W. S., author of "Illustrations of Ornithology."

"White's History of Selborne," the most fascinating piece of rural writing and sound English philosophy that has ever issued from the press.—*Athenæum.*

C. & L. have lately published, the Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature.

"The Book of the Seasons is a delightful book, and recommended to all lovers of nature."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Journal of a Naturalist.

"The Journal of a Naturalist, being the second number of Carey & Lea's beautiful edition of the Cabinet Library, is the best treatise on subjects connected with this train of thought, that we have for a long time perused, and we are not at all surprised that it should have received so high and flattering encomiums from the English press generally."—*Boston Traveller.*

Salmonia; or, Days of Fly Fishing, by Sir Humphrey Davy.

"One of the most delightful labors of leisure ever seen not a few of the most beautiful phenomenas of nature are here lucidly explained."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A Beautiful Head of Hair

IS the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance, the remainder of their lives are consequently spent in retirement. In short not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth, with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, C. & A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLOMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors.

☞ E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street, has just received a further supply of the London BALM OF COLOMBIA tf mar 3

Firemen's Lanterns.

GENTLEMEN are requested to call at WM. B. OLIVER'S, Union-street, three doors below the Meeting-House, and examine a new article made expressly for Firemen's use.

☞ Dobson's patent Bakers, constantly on hand. All kinds of Sheet Iron Pans and Blowers for Grates made to order. Also, a large assortment of Lamps, Tin Ware, Coal Sifters and Pokers, at low prices.

New-England Magazine.

THIS day Published by J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM, No. XIV. of the New England Magazine, for August.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers.—Art. 1. Literary Portraits, No. 4. Charles Sprague. II. The Benjamin Franklin. III. The Nervous Man. IV. A Natick Tale V. Reminiscences of a Retired Militia Officer, No. 4. VI. Walking. VII. The Comet and the Cholera. VIII. New York. IX. The Phantom Ship. X. Life beyond the Frontier. XI. Some Passages in the Hebdomadary of an Editor. XII. Choice of a Profession. XIII. Domestic Manners of the Americans. XIV. The Cholera. XV. Leaves torn out of a Scrap Book, No. 2.

Monthly Record—XVI. Politics and Statistics—United States

XVII. Literary Notices. XVIII. Universities and Colleges. XIX Miscellanies. XX. Our File. XXI. Literary Intelligence. aug 4

London Quarterly Review.

JUST published by LILLY & WAIT, the London Quarterly Review, No. 93.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Life and Writings of Hestod.

II. Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Mrs. Trollope.

III. Fables, and other Pieces in Verse, by Mary Maria Colling; with some account of the author. In Letters to Robert Southey, Esq. P.L. By Mrs. Bray, author of 'Fits of Fitzford,' 'The Talus,' &c. &c.

IV. Principles of Geology, being an attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to causes now in operation. By Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R.S. Professor of Geology in King's College, London.—Vol. 2.

V. 1. Fragments of Voyages and Travels. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Second Series. 2. An account of the British Campaign in 1809, in Portugal and Spain. By the Earl of Munster.

VI. 1. Facts relating to the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis. By Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. 2. Reports from the Select Committee on Criminal Commitments and Convictions. Communicated by the Commons to the Lords. 1823. 3. Ditto, 1829.

VII. Remarks on the Condition of Hunters, the Choice of Horses, and their Management; in a Series of Familiar Letters. By Nimrod.

VIII. Francis the First, an Historical Drama. By Frances Ann Kemble.

IX. 1. Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur les deux Premieres Assemblees Legislatives. Par Etienne Dumont (de Geneve), Ouvrage posthume publie par M. J. L. Duval, Membre du Conseil Representatif du Canton de Geneve. 2. The Progress of the Revolutions of 1640 and 1830. 3. On the Present Balance of Parties in the State. By Sir John Walsh, Bart. M.P. 4. Some Reflections of a Church of England Man on the conduct of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. 5. True Causes of Riot and Rebellion; or, a Petition to the King on behalf of the Prisoners convicted under the late special commissions at Bristol and Nottingham. may 26

BOOKS.

DOMESTIC Manners in America, by Mrs. Trollope.

Also, the Excellency of the Liturgy. Four discourses preached before the University of Cambridge in November, 1811. Also, a University Sermon; containing the Churchman's Confession or an appeal to the Liturgy. By Rev. Charles Simon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Second Am. edition.

Also, Remarks made on a Tour to Prairie Du Chien, thence to Washington City, in 1829; by Caleb Atwater, late Commissioner employed by the U. S. to negotiate with the Indians of the Mississippi for the purchase of Mineral Country, and author of Western Antiquities.

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20, Cornhill. july 14

A Queer Book.

IN press, and will speedily be published by CAREY & LEA,

A Queer Book, by the Ettrick Shepard, 1 vol; Klosterheme, or the Masque, by the English Opium Eater; England and France, or a cure of the Ministerial Gallomania. June 23

Irving's New Book.

THE ALHAMBRA: A series of Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards. By the author of the Sketch Book, in 2 vols.

Also,—The Youths Book on Natural Theology, illustrated in familiar Dialogues, with numerous engravings. By Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, late principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford.

Also,—Moubray on Poultry, containing a treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq Reprinted from the sixth London edition, with such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate and common course of culture, in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 16

Nice Teeth Brushes.

MANUFACTURED by John Eckstein, Philadelphia and warranted superior to the English Teeth Brushes made by "Prout," "Smyth," or "The Chevalier Ruspini."

The principles upon which these beautiful Brushes are made is such as to *secure firmly* the bristles to the bone, and render them a good lasting Brush, scientifically adapted for the purpose of cleaning the Teeth. The importance of this, will very readily manifest itself to persons who have been in the habit of using the ordinary kind of Teeth Brushes and have realized the unpleasant sensations produced by the bristles escaping their fastening and lodging in the mouth, this and many other objections are effectually remedied in the Brushes here recommended. Those who have heretofore given a preference to the English solid back Teeth Brushes will find these superior in every respect and will be sold for less than half the price —viz. *six for one dollar.*

The subscriber has received from the manufacturer a supply of these approved brushes which will be sold at the above uncommon low price. *E. V. ASHTON,*

july 21 130 Washington street.

New Directory.

BOSTON DIRECTORY for 1832 and 1833. Just received and for sale by *R. P. & C WILLIAMS,* 18 and 20 Cornhill. july 7

NOTICE.

WHEREAS WILLIAM FORBES, an indented apprentice, ran away from my employ, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account as I shall not pay any debts of his contracting after this date. FREDERICK D. BYRNES.

East Bridgewater, August 1, 1832. [aug 4

Flooring Boards, &c.

FOR sale at 65, Broad-street, a few M feet hard fine Flooring Boards, ready planed, tongued and grooved, fit for laying down without any further labor—price less than they can be furnished by any one else.

nov 5. E. COLEMAN, Jr.

Mr. Whitman's Address,

DELIVERED at the Dedication of the Masonic Temple, just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia,

VOLUME 17.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, History of Spain and Portugal, vol. 1, being Vol. 17 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

"A general history of the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula, is a great desideratum in our language, and we are glad to see it begin under such favorable auspices; we have seldom met with a narrative which fixes attention more steadily, and bears the readers mind along more pleasantly."

Volume 2 is now at press. July 14

The True Eau de Cologne.

E. V. ASHTON, No. 130, Washington street, Boston, informs the public that he has just received 200 dozen Eau de Cologne, from Jean Maria Farina's Place Juilers a Cologne, whose distillation has been generally preferred to that of any other establishment.

E. V. A. particularly impresses on the public the necessity of purchasing the genuine Cologne, as there have lately been introduced into the market large quantities of a cheap kind, purporting to be genuine. This cheap article has nothing of Eau de Cologne but the name and outward appearance, it being made in this country from strong alcohol mixed with prussic acid and hot pungent essential oils, when taken internal is highly dangerous. The genuine Eau de Cologne owes its peculiar qualities to the grape spirit which composes it, distilled with medical herbs indigenous to the banks of the Rhine. tf mar 3

Broussai's Pathology.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, Principles of Physiological Medicine, in the Propositions, embracing Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, with commentaries on those relating to Pathology, by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. translated from the French, by Isaac Hays, M. D. and R. E. Griffiith, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

june 30

New York Mirror.

THE first number of a new volume of the Mirror is published, which will certainly, in every respect, far surpass its predecessors. The list of contributors has been greatly augmented and now embraces the best established and most successful writers, besides a *foreign correspondence* of acknowledged interest and ability: consequently, the *literary contents* will be more varied, and will be enriched with more valuable and abundant supplies of original composition, both in prose and verse, than any work of the kind extant. Into the *pictorial department*, under the sole direction of Mr. Weir, no engraving will be admitted unless of the *very first order.* A number of *wood cuts*, finely executed by Mason, will also occasionally appear, in addition to the *superb plates* with which the work will be quarterly embellished. On these the most lavish expense will be bestowed. The *music* will be under the direction of the distinguished amateur whose reputation is identified with that of the brilliant operas lately produced by him in this city. The whole collection will consist of rare and choice *musical gems*, selected from the highest sources, and with the most scrupulous regard to the rapidly improving taste of the community. Among them will be melodies, ballads, marches, waltzes, songs, duets, glees, &c. arranged for the piano forte, guitar, harp, flute, &c. Issued weekly, corner of Nassau and Ann streets.

New York, July, 1832.

Brewster's Encyclopedia,

IMPROVED. Just published and received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill, late Market street, volume 17, part 2, of the American Edition of the new Edinburgh Encyclopedia, conducted by David Brewster, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Assisted by upwards of one hundred Gentlemen in Europe, most eminent in Science and in Literature, and now improved, for the greater satisfaction and better information of the people of the United States, in the Civil, Religious and Natural History of their Country; in American Biography, and in the great discoveries in Mechanics and the Arts.

The Editor of the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, with great pleasure embraces the opportunity afforded by the publication of the 34th number, to announce to his numerous subscribers the completion of this valuable work in Edinburgh; the latter numbers having been published there within a few months and containing about 70 engravings, many of which are necessary to render the former volumes complete; these numbers have now been received; and such arrangements have been made to enable the Editor, with great confidence, to assure the subscribers that the American Edition will be completed in two additional numbers, and ready for delivery soon.

American Quarterly Review,

NO. XXII.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, The American Quarterly Review, No. 22, for June, 1831.

CONTENTS.

Art. 1. The Public Domain—Annual Report of the Treasury Department, at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-second Congress.

II. Flint's Mississippi Valley—The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley. To which is appended, a condensed Physical Geography of the Atlantic U. States and the whole American Continent. 2d ed. By Timothy Flint, author of "Recollections of the last ten years in the Mississippi Valley."

III. Lord Dover's Frederick the Second—The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia. By Lord Dover.

IV. The Tariff Question—New York Tariff Address. Free Trade Memorial and Supplement. Debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

V. Oxford Prize Essays—The Oxford English Prize Essays.

VI. Bouchette's British North America—The British Dominions in N. America, or a Topographical and Statistical Description of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton, including Considerations on Land Granting, &c. By Joseph Bouchette, Esq. Surveyor General of Lower Canada, Lt. Col. C. M. &c. &c.

Message of the President of the U. States, transmitting the Correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the claims of the two Governments to the Territory West of the Rocky Mountains.

VII. Life of Gouverneur Morris—The Life of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from his Correspondence, Miscellaneous Papers; detailing Events in the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and in the Political History of the United States. By Jared Sparks.

VIII. Doctrine of Probabilities—Library of Useful Knowledge. On Probability. Parts I and II. Report from the Select Committee on Life Annuities. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 4th June, 1829. Report of John Finlaison, Actuary of the National Debt, on the Evidence and Elementary Facts on which the Tables of Life Annuities are Founded. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 31st March, 1829. A comparative view of the various Institutions for the Assurance of Lives. By Charles Babbage, Esq. M. A. &c.

IX. West Point Academy—United States Military Academy. Reports of Boards of Visitors, &c. just

Spring Goods.

RECEIVED and for sale by JOHN H. COPP, 20, State street, a full and beautiful assortment of fresh Blue Black and colored Broadcloth and Cassimers, of American, French and English fabrics with a great variety of Fancy Valencia and Marseilles Vestings, suited to the spring trade. tf mar 24

The Shrine.

THIS day published by COTTONS & BARNARD,—The Shrine, No. 2, Vol. 1. Contents by a number of undergraduates in Amherst College. Contents :—Eloquence—The Dying Milanese—English Bards—Wm. Wordsworth—To Laura—The Writings of Junius—The Pursuit of Truth—The Renunciation—The Old Man—The Character of David—Night—Solitude—Misapplication of Talent—Conversation on Painting, Sculpture and Poetry—Sonnet; to a Lady—Literary Notices—Editorial Remarks—To Correspondents.

Subscriptions received at COTTONS & BARNARD's, 184 Washington street. June 3

The People's Library.

OR, Encyclopedia Americana, vol 9 Just published by CAREY & LEA, and sold in Philadelphia by E. L. Carey & A. Hart; in New York by G. & C. & H. Carvill; in Boston by Carter & Hendee; in Baltimore by E. J. Coale, and W. & J. Neal; in Washington by Thompson & Homans; in Richmond by J. H. Nash; in Savannah by T. Williams; in Charleston by W. H. Berett; in New Orleans by W. M'Keon; in Mobile by N. Odiorne & Son; and by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

Volume 9,—containing about 1,500 articles.

(To be continued at intervals of every three months)

Of the Encyclopedia Americana, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History and Politics, brought down to the present time, and including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversation Lexicon. Edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford, Esqrs. In 12 large Octavo, price to subscribers, bound in cloth, $2 1-2. Each volume contains between 600 and 700 pages.

"The editors and publishers should receive the thanks of the present generation, and the gratitude of posterity for being the first to prepare in this language what deserves to be entitled not the Encyclopedia Americana, but the People's Library." *N. Y. Cour. & Enq.* april 7

The Parisian Bear's Grease

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

OF all the inventions which are daily offered to the Public,